Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 86 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL WEST END ... WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
16th April	Kaiser	8937
12th "	Konigin Luise†	10,785 Extra Medica Inspection at 4 p.m
17th "	Mesora	7848
24th "	Khivat	947
1st May	Sardinia	6650
8th "	Margha	8,258
15th "	Mcrea	.0890

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.
†† The s.s. "Konigin Luise" is delayed but will now definitely sail on the 12th April.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16290 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
12th April	Dumra	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
12th April	Linga	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koyei Maru	T. Iwashina	4739	20th March	8th April
Sanno Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	3rd April	10th April
Tottomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	30th March	11th April
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	....	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	15th April	22nd April
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	12th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

‡Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—127 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,800.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	13th Apl.	Japan
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	17th April	28th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	24th Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	5th May	16th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Glass Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

14th April 1920.
8th June 1920. (Approximate).

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Market, 51, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 267, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,60,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	SHILUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	FATOK
SINGAPORE	POOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,32,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kobe	San Francisco
Dingomachi	Kurume	Shanghai
Dotombori	Kyoto	Sendai
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Mogi	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nishinakajima	Tsuruga-cho
Hyogo	Osaka-minami	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Shanghai	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka-ki	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with the terms allowed and yearly balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for fixed periods and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
On Monday the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
ESPLANADE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,35,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,60,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 87,497

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuosndas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 19 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0
Georgette Hats — — at — 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at — 20 0 0
Tameshanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & — 12 8 0

AHMED E ESAAJI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras	
Bombay	Kandy	Penang	
Calcutta	Karachi	Port Swettenham	
Colombo	Kandy	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kotta Bharu	Shanghai	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 2 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital	2,000,000
Called up — —	600,000
Reserve Fund — —	150,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders — —	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Laing Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected free of charge.

R. D. TOOLEY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 52,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Mukden, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsitsihar, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. ARAKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 594,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupee Two Lakhs, in cash, investment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1907.
Head Office 302 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BATRE'S ART STUDIO.

By G. B. Batre.
"DU KED TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

The Memorial and Ideal Sculptured and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE,
BOMBAY—7

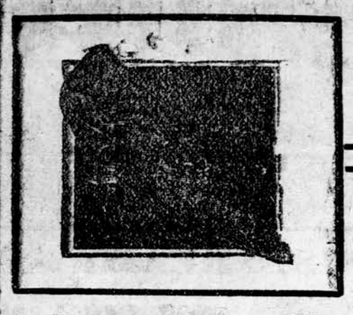
Why
waste your good money
Take our tip
Call for and try
GIRARD & Co's
pure French
Grape Brandies
A RIGHT DRINK FOR YOU
at the
right price.
Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

Sole Importers:
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
251, Hornby Road, Fort.

STOCKISTS OF
PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.
M. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
214, Nagdevi Street, No. 2, BOMBAY.
PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
KAPADIA BROTHERS
PENETRATE WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Creosote, etc.
[illegible]
Phone No. 1000.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN



See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our PRICES are CHEAPER than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Their quality has made their Name and "Fame".

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

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Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market
BOMBAY

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY
The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Price in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Checks and arrests
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor

CHOTANI

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Suit Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co,
Near West End Cinema,
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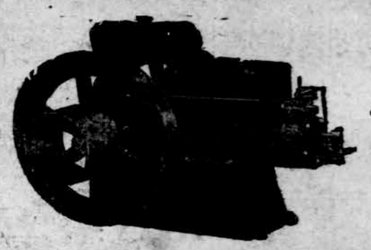

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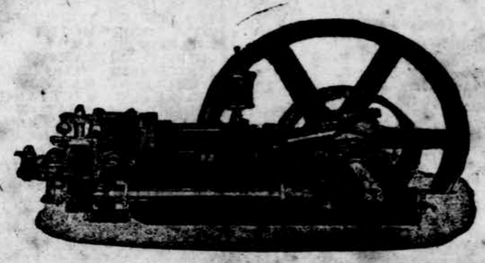

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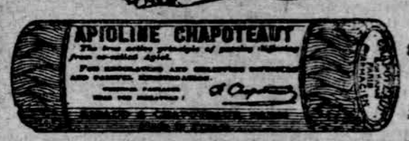

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To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 & 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

FOUR SHOWS DAILY
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Box	Rs.	2
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1st Class ..	Ans.	12
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A Paramount-Artcraft Special

SHE loathed her husband! She loathed him because he was bad—because his "double standard" of morality made his marriage vow a farce.

Yet she was his "wife"—sold to him by a vengeful father—bound to him by law until death should end her woes.

Then love, forbidden came to her—wedded her in her heart to an honest man, her mate. And the world and the law cried "wanton!" and covered her with shame.

Based on Hall Caine's famous novel, directed by Hugh Ford, and played by an all-star cast, including Katherine MacDonald, Theodore Roberts, Milton Sills, Jack Holt and Fritzi Brunette. A picture for every woman with a heart to love—every man who respects a woman. Come!

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PARSIS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Once again this fascinating subject is revived in the local papers with a note of pessimism, and with a prayer for a special representation on the local and Imperial Councils. To me there appears no special ground for despair and despondency. For whilst we are proud of the pioneering work of Dadabhoy Nowroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Dinshaw Wacha, we are equally eager to maintain our splendid heritage in the public life of this City and of this country. And this brief record will speak for itself.

(1) We have still amidst us Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Hormusjee Wadia, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, Mr. B. R. Bomanjee, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. H. P. Mody and others taking an active part in the political life of the country.

(2) We have Drs. Master, Dadachanji, Latiwalla, Jehangir and Sukhia, and Messrs. Sethna, Mody and Cowasjee Jehangir doing splendid work on the Corporation.

(3) We have Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. F. Kanay and others handling financial questions with marked ability and cogency.

(4) We have Messrs. Ginwalla and Dubash Solicitors and Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla doing their bit on the Social Service League and on the Labour Settlement Committee.

(5) We have Dr. Daji, Messrs. Joshi, Billia, and Paymaster striving for the Tenants' welfare.

(6) And we have a host of Honorary workers in the public cause educational, sanitary, etc., too numerous to mention.

From these facts it is evident, that we Parsis have been playing our part in the public life of the City and of the country honourably that there is no immediate cause for apprehension and depression; and that our activities are varied and fruitful so far. What we do want to-day is a definite lead and a living League. We have the Parsi Central Association that has made a good beginning in respect of Housing and Education, but is regrettably slow in matters political. If our leaders and our Editors confer and carry on an active propaganda in our community and appeal to the people to take a wider interest and a larger share in the civic and political life of the city and of the country, the result would be no doubt splendid. It is also necessary for the Parsis to join in larger numbers such associations as the Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants Bureau, the Home Rule Leagues, the Western India Liberal Association, the Social Service League, the Rate-payers' Association and the Tenants' Association according to their own lights and tastes. There is ample scope for quiet, conscientious and useful work to be done. Our Hindu and Moslem friends welcome our co-operation. For, they gratefully remember our leaders' services and are cognizant of our capacity. One single seat on the Council for Parsis cannot serve the needs of our community nor of our country. We have to arouse the whole community and equip its enthusiasts to play their part in the shaping of the New India. That is the sacred and urgent duty of our Leaders.

And I appeal to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in the name of all that is good and great, to infuse his spirit into the community, and to rouse it to its great opportunities and responsibilities, at this supreme hour. It will be a crowning work of Sir Dinshaw's life. May he be pleased to perform it, in the best interests of his community and country, and earn the lasting gratitude of his co-religionists! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, April 8.

Clan Macintyre arrived London on the 5th morning.

Clan Alphine arrived London on the 3rd April.

Clan Macbrayne left Suez on the 1st April.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kofsu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 3rd instant.

The Mail Steamer Devanha which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Monday the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Meichi Maru left Kobe for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Heimei Maru left Kobbe for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 5th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore on the 1st inst.. for Bombay via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer Bushu Maru, which left Bombay on the 25th February, arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

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NEW

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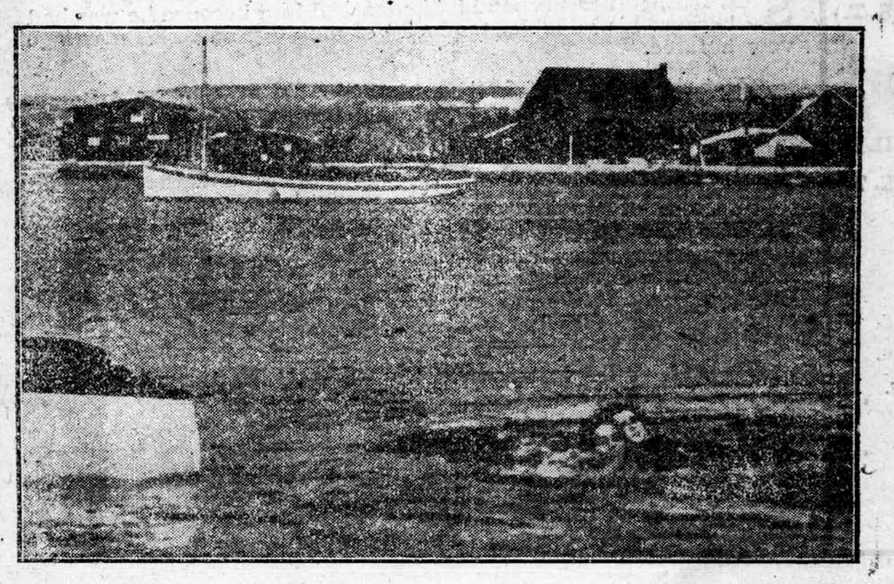
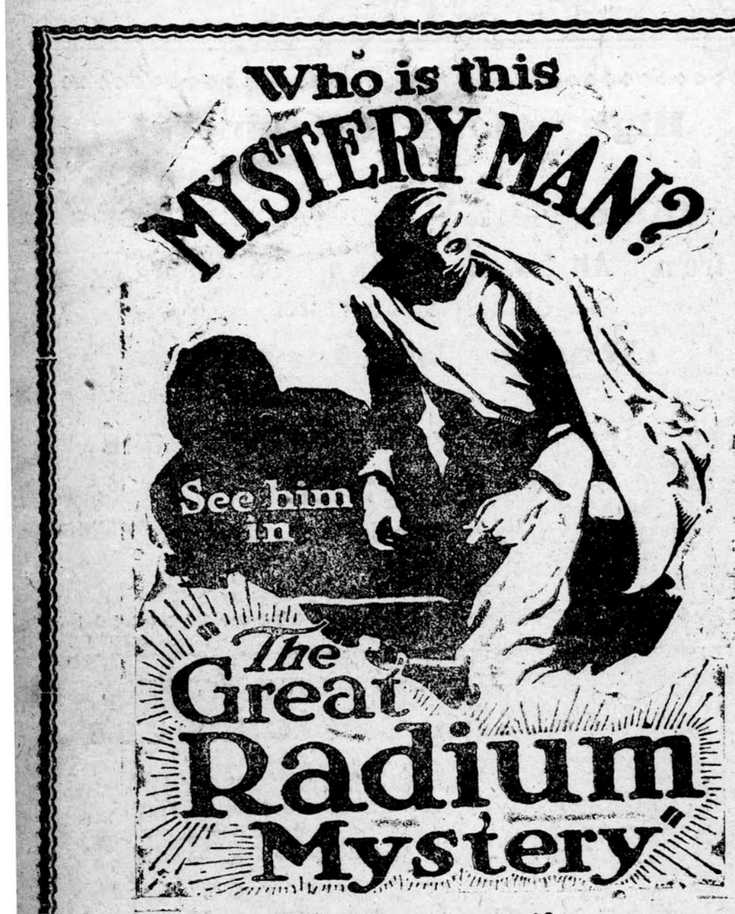
"THE IRON TEST"



"In the first episode Antonio Moreno leaps through a blazing hoop to a flying trapeze, and in doing so his clothes are set afire. He falls to the ground in flames."

"In the third episode Mr. Moreno and Miss Holloway, performing on the high trapeze, are plunged downward from the top of the "big top" when a knife inserted by the villain cuts the trapeze rope."

"Later on Carol Holloway is attacked by a raging lion."



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"The Woman Thou Gravest Me"

Because it is the greatest *woman* story ever written.

Because its author is Hall Caine, known throughout the English-speaking world as one of the foremost novelists, living of dead.

Because the story in book form has created a furore in this country and abroad.

Because the picture is filled to the gunnels with color, variety aud vivid sensational scenes.

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Because the director is Hugh Ford, generally recognized as one of the greatest present-day producers of stage plays and screen dramas.

Because "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" is a Paramount-Artcraft Special, or, in other words, the very best that the brains and money of the Famous Players—Lasky Corporation can make.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

See to-day's Chronicle Page

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TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of

First Class Artistes

presenting

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To-day Saturday and To-morrow Sunday, 10th and 11th April

Matinee Sunday 10th at 5-30 p.m.

"The Voice from The Minaret"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m at the Theatre,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

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A Modern Fairy Tale—Not One with the Orthodox Ending but yet one which you will like.

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Result—Love (of course!). But the Love which lasted?—No! Enter the Ugly Sister—not so ugly perhaps! Result Complications!

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A Comic? Of course! One of the Liveliest and Larkiest.

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For an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth

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A grim Melodrama. Sensational and Surprising, of Oriental Love and Hatred.

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Primitive, but Human, the Toy of Destiny.

A Play of weirdly thrilling effects.

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The Chinese father of calm and courteous dignity, who is transformed to the mad, frenzied and outraged father, seeking to avenge his daughter's dishonour.

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A Gigantic Combination from the Principal London Theatres.

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Episodes 13 14 and 15.

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Another Indian Mythological Rama

The Birth of Shree Rama

by the producers of

Both of Shree Krishna.

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Perils of Thunder Mountain

The two new episodes commencing from to-day are full of super-thrills. Electricity and Hypnotism figure in this New Vitagrap Serial Play. Ram Chander, a Hindu Fakir plans an awful and fiendish torture device to bring the proud girl to knees.

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Marvellous Plot ! !
Excellent Acting ! ! !

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Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

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15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Night Prices : Stalls Rs. 10 & 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2 Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15 %.

Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.

Matinee Prices : Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances may be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

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AUCTION SALE ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES ILLUMINATION STRIPS, LAMPS SUNDRY ARTICLES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD IRON ETC.

Under instructions from the Electrical Engineer to Government Public Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Saturday the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at "Il Palazzo" at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Siri Road, a large stock of electrical goods such as :—

Silk shades, illumination strips, glow lamps, switches, plugs of all sorts lift gears, controllers, auto transformers, over head line materials, iron clamps, bolts nuts and a very large quantity of scrap wire etc., etc.

A deposit of 26 p. c., will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD SALT PANS KNOWN AS "KRISHNA AGAR", "PADDY FIELDS" AND "GARDEN LANDS" AT BELAPUR KASBA SHAHBA, DISTRICT THANA, AND IN THE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ARTHUR SALT PANS" AT BHANDUP AND IN THE LEASEHOLD AND PROPRIETORY SALT PANS KNOWN AS "RAMSHANKER 'GAR" IN URAN TALUKA, ZILLA KOLABA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kempt, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansahe & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—Salt pans situate, lying and being at Belapur, kasba Shahba, District Thana and known as "Krishna Agar", "Paddy fields" and "Garden lands" and bounded on the East by Rajpuri Hill, and Koli Makheji, on the west by partly the Agricultural land of Karawa Village and partly by a creek, on the South by a creek and on the North by the Agricultural land, known as "Krishna Khar" and belonging to Bai Lalitabai.

SECONDLY—Salt pans situate lying and being at Bhandup and bearing Plot Nos. 1 and 2, consisting of salt pans and vacant land, useful for salt pans.

THIRDLY—The leasehold land partly consisting of salt pans and called "Ramshanker Agar" and partly Agricultural land situated at Uran, Zilla Kolaba under the jurisdiction of Surkarkun Uran, admeasuring in all 237 acres and 34½ gunthas or thereabouts and consisting of salt pans numbering 1,404 pans and bounded on the West by Agar Patali, on the South partly by the Agricultural land Savankar and partly by Sevankhar, on the East partly by Agricultural land known as Jaokhaon and partly by Agricultural land known as Saphar and also proprietory salt pans numbering 927 pans, also called "Ramshanker Agar."

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Savani, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office at Bombay Road, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of rich household furniture English sale, sweet-toned piano, by S. Rose & Co. Valuable marble statues specially ordered from Italy, garden plants etc., on Sunday the 11th april 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1920, at 2-0 p. m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to Mr. R. D. Tata's bungalow at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved furniture very rich glassware, porcelainware, rich specially made sliding dining table with screw by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. large rich teakwood screen, rich drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich almairahs with glass doors, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned cottage piano by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. English safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, rich writing tables, clothe and gown presses, hatstand, wall clock, electric ceiling and table fans, Jost fan, filters, ice box, rich marble statues specially ordered from Italy, alluminum utensils, English stove and a large number of garden plants and pots. etc.

The property of J. H. Dunkerley, Esq., of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. proceeded to Europe and also of A. A. Velessariadi, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (ACCRUING GOOD RATE OF INTEREST) AT KAMATIPURA 10TH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa Solicitors as for the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable landed property.

Particulars of Property :—All that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being partly on the eastern side of the Public Road leading to Byculla known as Foras Road and partly of the Public Road known as Sukhlaji Street and on the Southern side of Kamatipura 10th Street in the Registration District and Sub-district and Island of Bombay comprising two plots one of which contains by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and is Quit and Ground rent tenure and the other of which contains by admeasurement 404 square yards or thereabouts and is Government leasehold tenure, both of which said plots of land are together bounded as follows :—On the east by the property now or late belonging to Khumbatwala Borah, on the West partly by Foras Road, and partly by Sukhlaji Street on the North by Kamatipura 10th Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage which said pieces of land are registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4933 New No. 11164 old Survey No. 4628 and New Survey No. 2/6833 and portion of old No. 71, 83 New No. 16079, 16087 and new Survey No. 6833 and the building standing thereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 1909, 1910—868 and Street No. 148-150 and 152 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jivakhan Tyabally and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and printed Copies of conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Solicitors for the party concerned at their office at No. 48 Prince Building Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles :—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, sugarcords, sideboard, etc., etc.

3 Chambers revolver 360 bore.

5 gold gilted crockery basins, wearing apparels and sundries.

By order of the office concerned :—

PPP 52—1 case containing 1,080 collapsible lead tubes with rubber solution for repairing cycle tubes and other rubber goods.

H B—40—1 case containing 60 doz. brass lock furniture damaged by sea water.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser—

5 cases gas globes suitable for Bombay Market, each case containing 12 doz.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI Kemp Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents :—

Re—Prithviraj Dhulaji and others traded as Genaji Ukaji Insolvent :—

2 silver handas.

Re—Jagjivan Talakshi Dhrun, an Insolvent—Table, chair, Mehta boxes, etc.

By order of the party concerned :—

Assorted jewellery such as necklace, bracelets, rings, ear-studs, collar button gold and silverware, etc.

Under instructions from a party concerned :—

A Share No. 1952 of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd. which the Directors of the said Company refused thrice to register the transfer in the names of a Parsi Vakil a Parsi old shareholder and a Hindu Bar-at-Law.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman—

1 English Canoe shape Victoria (complete)
1 harness (by Dunnett and Co.)
1 Water horse.
1 R S A motor car 4-seaters 4-cylinders in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1920

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction sale of Superior Silk, Cotton, woollen, Gold and Silver embroidered Piece Goods and Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery from Bhavnagar State.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of April 1920, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the parties concerned :—

A large quantity of superior Silk, Cotton and woollen piece goods and Hosiery choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I. of Bhavnagar.

In lots suitable to private users Tailors and out fitters and dealers in silk, cotton and woollen piece goods, hosiery.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR OLD TYRES AND SOLID TYRES.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 15th day of April, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning at Old Town Barracks, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

A quantity of Motor Old Covers and Solid tyres.

Cash will be required on the lots not being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE THURSDAY, 15th April, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, SOLID MARBLE SEASON STATUES, MARBLE SIZE LION MODELS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the show Room in Dean Lane Fort, off Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture comprising dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, glass, porcelain and platedware, open carved chiffonier, carved tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, tapestry upholstered drawing room suit, partition screens, handsome cabinets rich table ornaments, brass bedsteads with mattresses, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, American Gun, sectional book cases, roll top writing tables mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstand, sofa cushions, table linen, table cloths aluminium utensils, solid marble seasou statues large size lion models, etc., etc.,

The property of a European gentleman, proceeded home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH A SIDE-CAR OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MAKER.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, one motor bicycle with a side-car of Harley-Davidson combination, 9 H.P. 1917, Model gas, head, side and tail lamps with separate generators, khaki covers on side-car, bulb horn, pump, complete set of tools, spares including tube, new inlet valve and carburrattor, completely overhauled and in perfect condition.

AUCTION SALE OF 1943 BAGS JAVA GRANULATED SUPERIOR SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Bonded Warehouse Princess Dock by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Isfahani.

1943 bags each 2 cwt. Java Granulated Superior Sugar 1918 crop.

AUCTION SALE OF 85 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Seth Abdulla Allarakhia at Khoja Mohalla by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party concerned.

35 cases each 320 tins each tin containing 24 packets Japanese Camphor each packet weighing 3/16 ounce.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,916 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder opposite the Dry Dock, on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "SHINGO MARU."

About 2,168 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly water damaged.

About 746 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly burnt by fire.

The above bales have been saved from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.

The Bales will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MATUNGA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 2555 of 1913, Esmail Alla Rakhia vs. Jenubai, widow and pursuant to the consent order dated the 29th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 13th April, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel land or ground partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax tenure together with messuage, tenements or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying at being at Matunga, Bhandarwada in the Eastern side of the Matunga Station, G. I. P. Railway, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,151 square yards, or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366-234, and 423, 359, 363, and 370, and 359, 363, and 370, New Nos. 4112, 3901, and 40906, C B 218 A-12919, and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/899, 26/845 and 24/845, bounded on the east by the property of Ganeshai and Laxminarayen Temple on the West by the property of Wadhji Khetsey on the North by the property of City Improvement Trust and Bhagwan Haribhai and on the South by the property of Chotalal and the building wherein are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 7543 (10) 7544 (10) and Street No. 110.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Trobjee Dwarkhai and Co. Solicitors for the plaintiff or to Messrs. C. P. DeCunha, Solicitor for the Defendant, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, WITH OUTHOUSES, etc. known as "Jer Lodge" with Furniture, at Deolali, on the Bungoor Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following valuable Bungalows known as "Jer Lodge," with Furniture, etc., at Deolali :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the village of Bhagoor in the District and Sub-district of Nasik, admeasuring 1,400 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Survey No. 346 and Plot No. 3 and marked at Plan Nos. 15B and 15B, on the plans annexed to the conveyance respectively dated 16th February, 1914 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and 7th March, 1911 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private Cross Road marked I on the said plan and on or towards the West by a Cross Road marked F on the said plan and on or towards the North by a forty feet Road, marked D, on the said plans and on or towards the South by plots 13A and 18A marked on the said plans.

The bungalows contains 5 bedrooms with bath-rooms drawing and dining rooms verandah all round, kitchen, stable and outhouses. Also a small bungalow in the same compound. The ground floor of the bungalow is paved with Mosaic tiles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale or to the Messrs. Trobjee Dwarkhai and Papa Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT CHOWPATY WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the owner.

All the right, title, and interest of the lessee of leasehold land (plot No. 3) forming part of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate situate at Walkeshwar Road and agreed to be leased under an agreement to lease dated the 11th day of November 1918 from the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Trusts more particularly described in the schedule hereunder given :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which said piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1992 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Servey No. 7297 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Bhukhabhai Khemchand, on the West by the property of Singhi Bhabhatmalji Jeoramragh on the North by the remaining property of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate and belonging to the Trustees and on the South by Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2477 (7) and Street No. 401 and which said piece of land is now known as Plot No. 3 of the Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double meatsteads, rich carpets etc., etc., the property of W. G. Nicoll, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLES WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as :—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp meatsafe, lot of photographic materials developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 2½ H P motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq. Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms :—

A consignment of 95 pieces Kermani, Shiraz and Baghdadi carpets, Gilum (Rugs), Pushti and Khorjins (saddlebags) of superior work and designs in various sizes.

The carpets will be on view three days previous to sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. at their sale Rooms :—1 second-hand Overland Motor Car 20/25 h.p. 4 cylinders, 5 seaters can be inspected between 2 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. at the Auctioneers Rooms before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1920.

TO MOTORISTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying Motor Cars and Cycles at the Auction Sale on SUNDAY, 11th instant at 4 p.m. at "Tankerville" Gowalia Tank Road by MOTOR EMPORIUM Ltd., Grant Road, Bombay. 9981

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN POONA CANTONMENT.

(1) The Y. W. C. rooms with out-offices in East Street, Sale sanctioned by the G. O. C. Poona Division.

(2) Bungalow No. 12 Parvati Villas, outside the sphere of the House Accommodation Act.

Sale will be held on the premises at 2 p.m. on the 15th April

Particulars obtainable at any time from the SECRETARY Y. W. C. A., 12, Parvati Villas.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition)

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete Index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING.

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies, banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise. Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH.

Copies can be had from

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Prompt 9691

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LEASE on shore or long period a piece of LAND at Parel, near Fergusson Road, with nice frontage. Good for Industry, etc. For particulars apply Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 10

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One certified ACCOUNTANT and one CASHIER. Apply stating terms to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9986

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ORDINARY TYPIST. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 25

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE for Bhavnagar State service. Apply sharp with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. 9939

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp to Dr. DORDI, Bandra. 42

WANTED—A CLERK well versed in correspondence and Accounts. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 30

WANTED—CLERKS, experienced in motor accessory business. Good pay to competent men. Write Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 44

WANTED—A CLERK on Rs. 55-5-125 plus Rs. 10 W. A. Only graduates need apply with copies of testimonials to the Dy. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 65

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK for general office work. Apply stating age and salary required to Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9977

WANTED—A BUILDING SUPERVISOR one experienced in taking building-measurements in a Contractor's or Architect's firm preferred. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9909

WANTED—An experienced TURNER and FITTER, one accustomed to Motor Engine work preferred. Good wages paid to a competent man. Apply at the TORPEDO SUB-DEPOT, R. I. M. Dockyard. 19

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN MANAGER for an Export and Import House. Good prospects. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9985

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for Aden Gujarati Anglo-Vernacular School on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. The applicant must be a graduate or an experienced teacher. Apply Box No. 359. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 31

DRAUGHTSMEN—2 experienced, wanted for Blantyre, Africa, £12 sterling monthly, 3 years agreement; free passage, quarters and medical attendance. Apply with copies of Credentials, Post Box, No. 79, Bombay. 70

WANTED—LADY TUTOR, well up in English, Sanskrit, Needle-work, Music and advanced Drawing about three hours in the afternoon daily. Hindu preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 51

WANTED—A Captain and a Chief Officer for Steamer. Chief Officer with Captain's Certificate preferred. Sober and experienced men need only apply with copies of Certificates, stating salary required to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 43

WANTED—Fast and accurate TYPISTS and CLERKS with good hand-writing for general Office work. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Messrs. TOMSON & Co., opp. Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 46

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANT for Knitting Machines (instruction of knitting will be given on machines). Pay according to qualifications. Indians or Parsee preferred and a Gujrati knowing clerk on 30. Apply ADARSHA KNITTING CO., Ltd., 309, Hornby Road Fort, or 3 Marine Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TYPE-COPYING WORK, promptly executed with moderate terms. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9563

WANTED—By expert Typist, all sorts of TYPEWRITING WORK in spare time at moderate charges. Engrossing deeds a speciality. Apply Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 45

WANTED.

WANTED—One 10/15 and 40/60 CRUDE OIL ENGINE, new or second-hand mostly Ruston "C. C." type or any make. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9870

WANTED—2 LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30'-0" x 7'-6" 120 lbs. Steam Pressure, must be in good condition. Apply Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9

WANTED ON HIRE—GODOWNS, Mill locality, suitable for stocking Machinery. Apply immediately to B. G. DESSAI, Architect, 91, Medows Street, with particulars. 64

WANTED—A FINANCIER or a PARTNER to invest up to Rs. 75,000 in a lucrative running concern. Apply to Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

A Gujarati gentleman returned from England WANTS a FLAT (three or four rooms) on Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty or near about. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 48

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One English VIS-A-VIS. Apply Mr. K. B. MAZAGONWALLA, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 20

BONA FIDE SALE of Sir J. J. Heaton's voluable FURNITURE, etc., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 68

FOR SALE—Brand New FORD CAR, never used. Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 2,600. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 69

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikabhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL, 170, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9935

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE CONCERN dealing in General Merchants and Commission Agents on Tram Line, Girgaon Terminus. Apply Box No. 367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 54

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. L. Weldon's valuable FURNITURE, Chesterfield Sofa, Easy Chair, Organ, China, Bath Tub, Cooking Stone, etc., at Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, to be sold on Tuesday. 67

FOR SALE—Melted TALLOW, about 4,260 maunds (Bombay), immediate delivery. Offers invited. Excellent chance for Soapmakers, Mill-owners and Exporters. DELHI BOMBAY TRADING CO., Post Box 368, Bombay. 9987

FOR SALE IN POONA—British Excelsior Motor Byke and Side-Car Combination, 4½ H.P. Rare model with electric lamps, kick starter. Good as new. Very little used. Apply J. F. BHARUCHA, opposite Poona Gymkhana, Bund Road. 9972

FOR SALE—Brand new 4ft.—6in. screw cutting Lathes, Cushman and Whitton's Universal Chucks, Screw Jacks for Motor Car and Lorry. The INDIAN MACHINE TOOL CO., 233, Kika Street. 9959

FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDUS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. 49

SCIENTIFIC STUDY of the Palm for Rs. 5 only by a distinguished M.A., of the Calcutta University—convincing to the most sceptically minded. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9549

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION BOOKS OF RULES and REGULATIONS, is now ready. Local and up-country dealers are requested to apply for a copy, with a view to enrolment as Members. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 4. 8031

FOR SALE—DODGE, five seater, 1916 Pattern, newly painted and varnished and thoroughly overhauled. New Cylinders and Battery for self-starter and lighting have just been fitted. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply to "F", C/o Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road. 66

LARGE LANDED PROPERTY at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, 1097 square yards of land with a frontage of nearly 90 feet, having a well built residence equipped with electric fittings and all modern sanitary appliances on a part of the land 700 square yards being unbuilt upon. Apply to Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, Century Building 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 63

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine	110
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	275
Oliver No. 9 Brief S/Used two clr	215
Oliver No. 5 Flscap. with Metal cover	175
Empire No. 1 Portable Visible Rs. 75 better	100
Hammond Typewriter with Back spacer	85
L. C. Smith No. 6 Policy. L/Case like new	250
L. C. Smith No. 5 Flscap size	195
Monarch Visible, Brief Size	145
Blick Home Model Gujrati and English	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	199

Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriters.

Sole Agents:
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look and work like New. Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170 and Policy.	180
Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra. Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols. 8, 2 Cols.	100
Adler, Visible, Special Sings,	125
Blick 7, Leather and Wood. Cases, 2 Types.	120
National Portable No. 3 with Case, as new,	135
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Fine,	200
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief,	215
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	...
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New,	199

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Opp. Petit Institute.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, suitable for offices Show-rooms etc, in Mangaldas Market. Apply to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET Co., Ltd., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 9884

LONAVLA SANITARIUM.—Suitable Bungalows on rent for season. Apply to "CONSULTING MEDIUM", Lonavla. 78

MATHIRUN—'HONEYCOMB', fully furnished, near Parsi Gymkhana, to let for Hot season. Apply COOPER & CO., 373, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 50

TO BE LET for the Poona Season June to October, Rootan Ville at Kirkee, completely furnished also household linen. Apply Box No. 370, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1 7

TO BE LET on long lease—an up to date spacious, ideal spot on Hornby Road for Bank Big office or Show Room. Apply Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and London and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

"CARS FOR PRIVATE HIRE."

MOTOR CARS will be SUPPLIED on PRIVATE HIRE by DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY contracts at the rate of annas six per mile within the five miles' radius from Victoria Terminus and waiting charges Re. 1-4-0 per hour. Tariff sheet on application. Please write to

SHAW WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited,
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
9943

MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS

DESIRE their clients to be good enough to take away their old papers including books of account now lying in their office before the 12th instant as they are removing to their new premises at the Nanabhai Lane on the 18th instant.

Such records as have not been taken away will be destroyed.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.
9956

NOTICE.

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

47 STUDENTSHIPS of the Annual value of Rs. 400 maximum will be awarded from the above Fund, commencing with the University year 1920, viz. 20th June, 1920, to undergraduates studying for Arts, Agriculture, Engineering or medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June, 1920. For particulars and Forms of application, etc., apply to the undersigned.

M. R. SRINIVASA RAO,
Secretary.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
7th April, 1920. 28

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are now OPEN.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
6th April, 1920. 41

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913. AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sanction every proper transfer of shares up to the 20th day of April, 1920, and thereafter no sanction will be given.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.
9764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery.
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.
Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgize, London, ENGLAND.
9769

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

TO MOTORISTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying Motor Cars and Cycles at the Auction Sale on SUNDAY, 11th instant, at 4 p.m. at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD, Grant Road, Bombay 9980

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920
9305

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.
9464

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office No. 7 Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gopaldas Trikamjee as a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal who died on 20th September 1919.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga and Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 23rd April 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after 3rd May 1920 between 12 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) except on Saturdays and Sundays. 9969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

ON and from the 12th instant Service No 19 will run from Sandhurst Road Bridge instead of from Gol Pitha as hitherto.

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920. 60

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 8th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 6th April, 1920. 35

NOTICE

FROM the 6th April, 1920, our address will be GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Bombay (Entrance from Ramport Row via Bakehouse Lane).
9930 GEO. SERVICE & CO.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

THE TRANSFER DEEDS with TITLE DEEDS will be received for Transfer of Shares of the above Company at the Company's Office either at Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, from 15th April, 1920.

(Sd). N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Sayaji Ganj.
Baroda 7th April, 1920. 34

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Rubber Valve Faces will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of June, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
For Storekeeper.
62

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 30, CHURCH GATE STREET, next to Kemp & Co. 9886

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 8910 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of D'Minu Anthony has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
57 Agents.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,350 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 270 PER SHARE.

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 22nd January, 1920, the final call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 270 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th June 1920, on or before the 5th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Registered Office,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 9463 72

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

TRUCK RAILS 18 lbs. Section 4½ miles 24 lbs. Section 1½ miles without Fish, Plates, and Bolts. Stocks, Taps, & Dies Withworth thread one set each 2 1/8 inchte to 2½ inches & 1 1/8 inches to 4½ inches. Porters leather Blanket straps. Apply Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 61

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste and cotton tares lying ready for delivery and their production up to 31st Dec. 1920. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 21st instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tenders form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day. 74

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ESSAJI, of Bombay, Borah has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Danda Road Rajan Pakhari, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Bandra Mahal Thana District, containing by admeasurement 1035 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Revision Survey No. 271, Pot Nos. 7, 8 and 9 (parts) and Non-agricultural Survey No. 262 (Danda) and bounded, on the East by the property of Liyane Gonsalves, on the West by the public road leading to Danda and beyond it by the sea-shore on the North by the public road leading to Rajan Pakhari and on the South by the property of Mr. Rahim Mollu which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under House Nos. 22-24 District Sea Face Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
36

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VUSSONJI MOWJI and RATANBAI, widow of Damji Shamji have contracted with our client Mr. GOPALDAS MANILAL for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, Lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 371 6/9 square years or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 495 and Street Nos. 22 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1, New No. E 25/16666 Old Survey No. B/257 and New Survey No. 2M/9664 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Canji Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Ramji, on or towards the North by the 2nd Pasta Lane and on or towards the South by the Road to Beach and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.
ISHVARLAL K. DESAI,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
73

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHUSHRU LIMJI PANDAY, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. SORABJI MERWANJI MAJOR the Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Bai Firoj Bai Merwanji Major has again agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 7,800 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Thana under Original Survey No. 12 and Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 and Original Survey No. 14 and Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and City Survey No. 118A together with the messuages tenements or Bungalows standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Nos. 146 147 and 148 all which premises are situate on the North side of the Bandra Hill Road Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana and are bounded on the East partly by the property of the late Mr Dorabji Navroji Vaccha and partly by the Bandra Municipal Office on the West partly by the property of Rustomji B. Kolah and partly by Ramakar's Cart on the North by the Bhabha Hospital and on the South by the Bandra Hill Road.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TEHMINA, wife of Mr. Pallonji Sorabji Joshi, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within, 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims if, any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situte, lying and being on the West side of Cumballa Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards only and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 328, New No. A3/2132, Old survey No. 67, New survey No. 6C/7128 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3404 (1F) and Street No. 163A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West, and North by the property of Sorabji F. Kalianiwala, on or towards the South by the property of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJEE BAPUJEE TACHAKRA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, FRAMJI NANABHAI DAVAR, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon situate on the South East side of the Soutar Street, and South Side of a proposed Road, on the Agripada estate of the City of Bombay, Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land is computed to contain an area of 638 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is bounded on the North West by Souter Street, on the North by a proposed road, on the East by Plot No. 28 of the Agripada Estate belonging ing to the Vendor, on the South by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used as a service passage and on the West by a passage which said piece of land is known as plot No. 29 of the said Agripada Estate and bears Collector's New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4105 (1) Street No. 29, Moreland Road.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received uptil the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money, while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Owner.

56

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir JUJHOTHANDAS VARJIVANDAS and LADY LAXMIBAI his wife of Bombay have contracted to sell all their right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the three messuages and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Fort Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 608, 609 610 and New Survey Nos. 8489 and 8490 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property formerly of the said Varjeemalvandas Varjeevandas, Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Shamrao Pandurang on or towards the West partly by Fort Street and partly by Mody Street on or towards the North by Fort Street and on or towards the South by a common passage and which said dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 57/267, 269 and 261-263-265 respectively.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY MERWANJI WADIA, RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI MEHTA and JEHANGIR HORMASJI CAMA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants the Trustees of the Settlement dated the 5th day of October, 1867, and made between Bai Jeribai widow of Nanabhoy Framji Davur of the 1st part her daughter Meribai, wife of Nowrojee Ardeshir Davur of the 2nd part and Framji Nanabhoy Davur and Nowroji Maneckji Wadia of the 3rd part have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground now made into one piece of land formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed situated at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road and Bomonji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davur Hall" "St. Leonards" and "Villa Berry" containing by admeasurement 26 741 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as under viz:—

Tenure	Collectors. old Nos.	New.	old. Survey Nos.	New. Area.
Pension & Tax land	204	..	70	7138 ..
Pension & Tax land	573	..	71	7138 ..
Pension & Tax land	..	17201	..	A.B.C. 7138 26741⅑
Pension & Tax land	80A	16401	..	26741⅑

And assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3500-3501 and 3502, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji, on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, on or towards the West by the Warden Road and on or towards the East by the Bomonji Petit Road.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1920.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

37

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1027 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidase Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29-9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. R. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES". Bombay.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 7th

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	.. ..	2,000
.. .. Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	..
.. .. Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
.. .. Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	22.24
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	33.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	.. May / July / Oct.	40.25 / 37.93 / 34.98
New Orleans 9 a.m.	.. .. May / Oct.	39.23 / 34.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
April	26.67
May	26.55
June	25.19
July, Aug.	24.65
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.50
Nov.	23.02
Dec.	..
Jan.	22.42
Feb.	..
Mar.	22.02

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April,	25.99
May	25.79
June,	25.19
July	24.90
Aug.	24.49
Sept.	23.90
Oct.	23.37
Nov.	22.86
Dec.	22.44
Jan.	22.2[illegible]
Feb.	22.00
Mar.	21.86

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.67
.. .. Fully Good	15.32
.. .. Fine	15.82
.. Bo.d Oomra Good	15.10
.. .. Fully Good	15.32
.. .. Fine	15.74
.. Broach Good	22.00
.. .. Fully Good	22.05
.. .. Fine	22.10
.. Broach Scinde Good ..	14.78
.. .. Fully Good	15.00
.. .. Fine	15.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Future at New York May	40.07
.. .. July	38.54
.. .. Oct.	35.35
Spot Cotton at New York	40.50
.. .. Orleans	40.15
Future at New Orleans May	40.05
.. .. Oct.	36.03

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 7th.

Rents 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	72 1/8
.. 2 months hence	72 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Spot Advanced on small supplies, but forward declined, owing to large continental operings.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
.. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15/16
.. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
.. .. 6	6 3/4
.. .. call money	3 1/4
Interest day to day loans	4 3/8
.. 7 days market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	46 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57 1/2
Government Securities 5%	48 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	61.10

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	32
Hongkong Bank	..
National Bank	269½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 7th.

Funding Loan 4 %	78
Victory Loan 4 %	78
5 % New	87 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Afloat Quoted	£45½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Quoted	£41
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull stead-.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl. June Nominal	£45
Tone of Linseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Sellers	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Dull ..	£16½
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar. May Hull Nearest Value	£43

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£116
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£105½
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	103
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	71
Do Do Fully Sellers	71
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	72/8
Do. Do Karachi Aug.-Sept. Valued	73
Tone:—Steadier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/3 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/2 1/4
Tone:—Firmer.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 7th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	109
.. .. Mutton	106
General Tone of Tallow Auction	..

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 9.

The advance in New York has continued and on Tuesday last the quotation for May at the close was 40.30. The Liverpool market was closed for the Easter holidays and reopened only on Wednesday last, the close being slightly steadier at 24.90 for July and 22.23 for January. Exchange between America and Great Britain has improved considerably. The closing quotation in New York for May on Wednesday was 67 points higher at 40.97.

When we issued our last weekly report (before the holidays) we drew attention to the low level which had been reached here for Broach April-May. The price had then touched Rs. 456. The lowest of the past week has been Rs. 468. On Saturday last the rate advanced from Rs. 468 to Rs. 476½. Monday was a holiday. On Tuesday the highest and lowest were Rs. 486½ and Rs. 480½, and on Wednesday Rs. 488½ and Rs. 484½. Yesterday the highest was Rs. 499, and the lowest Rs. 489, the market closing at Rs. 496½. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 502, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 501½. Closing quotations are given below.

There has been a decided improvement in the tone of the market for Broach for the April-May settlement. Bears have been much less aggressive, and in some cases have been covering their short sales. Tenders so far are small, and the Spot quotation for Fully Good Broach issued daily by the Cotton Contracts Board is higher than the bazaar contract rate. Sentiment appears to be gradually changing to the bull side, and in our opinion the change will be more marked later on. The recent decline was exaggerated and was pressed too far, and there is ample room for an advance. We look for higher prices shortly as prices are still comparatively low.

Oomras and Bengals have not advanced in proportion to Broach, and the differences between May delivery of this description and Broach April-May have widened to Rs. 95, and Rs. 184 respectively. We anticipated this last week when we remarked that Oomras and Bengals required careful watching. Broach July-August was Rs. 8 above May-June early in the week, but is now about Rs. 15 above.

In ready cotton there is some enquiry for Oomras, but Bengals are moving slowly. Stapled cotton has attracted attention. Punjab American has fetched better prices, and some lots of nice Westerns have changed hands. A line of Cambodia forward, to arrive, has been placed at Rs. 628. For Broach of superior quality, up to Fully Good, there is a fair enquiry at full prices, but inferior Broach is neglected even at Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 below the price obtainable for superior lots. Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue heavy, and shipments are on a fair scale for the month of April.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	April-May ..	502
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	..	July-Aug. ..	517
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	..	May ..	316
..	..	..	July ..	331
Fine Oomras	..	..	May ..	406
..	..	..	July ..	415

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 9th APRIL 1920.

				Rs
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	..	May ..	319
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	..	July ..	336
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	April-May ..	507
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	..	May ..	410
.. .. ..	..	..	July ..	419

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M G Bengals ..	..	340	380	380	Ready.
M G Sind Punjab ..	..	340	350	360	..
M G Oomras No 3.	435	416	390	..	..
M G Imperial P. No 1 ..	495	470	42[illegible]	..	..
M G Imperial No 2	470	450	415	..	..
M G Broach ..	..	525	546	500	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 8th April 1920.	Total to date since September 1st 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	14,297	291,179	136,212
Central India	4,133	141,233	89,596
Barsee and Nuggur ..	7,060	150,710	69,260
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	5,295	91,631	66,667
Berar	20,197	427,685	272,791
Central Provinces ..	8,796	189,954	141,220
Total Oomras ..	60,881	1,292,346	785,166
Dholleras	8,727	99,941	32,444
Broach	21,416	65,086	167,789
Compta and Dharwar ..	3,852	64,894	53,823
Western-Northerns ..	1,027	55,513	36,448
Bengals { NW Provinces	2,907	171,821	73,870
Bengals { Rajputana	499	38,409	22,234
Sind-Punjab	9,952	231,457	298,119
Oconada	65	3,350	4,300
Persian	27	1,737	2,351
Uncovely & Cambodia ..	328	21,207	39,383
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	52	11,441	9,486
Total ..	110,153	2,141,440	1,527,182

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs.	11 0	0 per case
White Rose ..	..150°	..	11 0	0 ..
Chester ..	..125°	..	10 12	0 ..
Monkey ..	..125°	..	2 8	0 ..
Monkey Tins	..125°	..	2 2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	..125°	..	7 15	0 2 ..
Elephant Bulk	..125°	..	6 3	0 4 Imp. Gals.

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9th 6 p.m

Ready	Bazar Terms.	Rate Delivery
	Rs. As. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	69 0 0	8 2 0
.. .. Cawnpore 70-80 ..	59 0 0	8 1 0
.. Karachi Bombay ..	60 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	12 2 0	12 13 0
.. .. Cawnpore ..	11 12 0	12 1 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic ..	..	..	..	2 3 3/8
Bank Demand ..	..	..	..	2 3 11/16
Doc Acceptance 8m/s ..	..	..	..	2 4 5/8
Tel Demand ..	..	..	..	606
American Dollars ..	..	..	..	225
Hongkong ..	..	..	..	288
Shanghai ..	..	..	..	268
Japan ..	..	..	..	105
Singapore ..	..	..	..	103¾

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 9.

BAR GOLD.

Gold is firm with good demand for ready. Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-240.

EXCHANGE.

Market continued steady to firm with more export bills offering. The American cross rate has improved and it is possible that export might receive having regard to the present low rate of freight, and produce.

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 3/4.
D. D. on France frcs. 625.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 770.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 days sight Rs. 95.
American cross rate $3.97.
Paris cross rate frcs. 61.10.
London silver spot d. 72.
London forward d. 71½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1919-22 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust, long dated 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 98.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 94½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES

In our foregoing weekly report, we referred to the fever of speculation that had obtained sway on the Stock Exchange as far as Cotton Mills shares were concerned, and from the general appearance of the market, and the trend of sentiment we anticipated a stronger position of share values. The events that have transpired during the week bear us out and although the bazar was closed for the major part of the week and open only for a few hours on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, a heavy business has gone through at jumpy rates. Speculation has been carried to a fever point. Fresh tips have been on the market every morning with various rumours associated therewith, and practically every mill scrip, new or old, good, bad or indifferent, has been made a favourite stock of the market. Although values have already soared to lofty hights and although the news of fabulous profits to mills and fat dividends in prospect is now an old story, the feeling seems to prevail that we are on the eve of a further and more important rise in share values. The bear element has, for the moment, been absolutely backgrounded and there has been a scramble to snap up any and every mill scrip that could be got across.

The excitement this week was led by Central Indias, Kohinoors and Swadeshis in which large blocks changed hands at rates which chronicle an advance of close upon Rupees 500 on the week. A keen buying has been in evidence in the face of this rapid inflation and bold speculators presage a further rise of Rs. 1000 in these scrips. Keen enquiries have been about for the Currimbhoy group, Centuries, Davids and New Greats and substantial advances paid. Many scrips, not easily negotiable and hitherto neglected have crept into prominence; and been dealt in unreservedly at full rates.

The market at the close is a shade easy, due to profit taking; and there has been a slight set-back in the value of all mill shares, with the exception of Nagpores, which have been firmer than ever with keen buyers.

There is again very little to be said about the miscellaneous scrips which remain neglected, with very little in the way of business. At the close, there has been a little recovery in the quotation of Tata Iron and Steel, especially deferred shares due to Bears covering. It is reported that there are some heavy Bear sales on the market and covering of these transactions may probably lead to a further rally in price; otherwise there is absolutely no warrant for deferreds looking up. British Burma Petroleum shares have been firmer and more active, with a good under-tone. Tramways have been steadier with fair enquiries at present rates.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Abd. Advance 2,900, By. Cotton 1,530, By. Dyeing 4,290, By. Uniteds 2,500 N., Century 1,450 xd., Cent. India 5,900, Colaba 3,455, Crescent 780, Currimbhoy 1,282/8 David 1,800, Fazulbhoy 1,922/8, Ind. Malwa 790, Kastoorchand 3,200, Kohinoor 4,220, Madhowji 4,750, New Great 1,075, New City 4,050, N. Persia 1,460, Shapurji 455, Simplex 1,317/8, Standard 2,700, Swan 1,690, Swadeshi 5,375, Andhra Valley 810, Akola 1,920, Bombay Burma 815, Burma Petrol. 23/12, Bo. Tramway 1,780, Bo. Steam 595, Bombay Gas 1,000, Cement 665, Wahal and 340, Wahal Deld 1,700, New India Assur. 25, Re. Shipowning 26, Tata ord. 1078, Tata Deld 1,010, Tata Hydro 1,270, Tata Off. 467/8, Swindia Steam 97/8 nr.

FINANCE.

Money is in good demands. The deposit rate is now about 7 per cent. to 7½ per cent. for 3 months. The Bank rate has already advanced to 8 per cent.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 9.

There is no improvement in the colour market, the dullness continues. Some days ago there was found activity in Alizarine and good many transactions reported, but that has followed with dullness. Greater portion of the ready-stock in Alizarine has been consumed, still the tone remains weak. As for other Dyes the demand is poor and the rates are almost as reported last time. There is only local demand and the stock-holders are keen to dispose of their stock, but no important business passing. Some highly concentrated Dyes are now and then required by local mills and such stuffs fetch good rates.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Alizarine (Ger.), Rs. 400 per cwt.
Alizarine (Eng.), Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,500 per drum.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per lb.

MILL STORES

April 9.

The healthy demand for Heald- continue both from local and outstation mills; however, the trend of prices has not been upwards. There are a few merchants who hold a view that the prices must now steadily advance, and the quotations from home are always advancing. Moreover, old stock is being consumed, as a result of which some scarcity is very likely to prevail. Large lots of Healds have changed hands at Re. 1-9 to Re. 1-10 per 500 eyes. Reeds are also varying between 2½ and 4 annas per 100 dents.

Among woollen sundries, roller-cloth and flannels have fair demand; Kenyon roller cloth is quoted at nearly Rs. 5.

Among wooden loom and spinning sundries, carpers have been of late somewhat scarce. Slubbings are quoted at nearly Rs. 50/60 per gross. Shuttles of English manufacture are now available from home, and a few consignments are shortly expected. Japanese Shuttles, bobbins, etc., have at present poor demand.

Ladies ring travellers have gone down in values, and are quoted at nearly Re. 1 per 1,000. Japanese ring-travellers have almost disappeared from the market. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-9; Reeds As. 3 to 4; Carpers Skins Rs. 60/65; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 60/70; Shuttles Rs. 20/25; Warpers Rs. 60/70; Slubbings 13/16in. Rs. 50/55; Ring-travellers Re. 1.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

April 9.

Since our last report we have to report very strong market throughout the week with good demand and strong advices from all quarters and prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by more than one rupee eight annas per cwt. all round. New crop Java were also in good demand and a fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers and White Java July-September was sold at 9/- to 9/2 per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are also strong with good demand and fair business doing. Java market has advanced in sympathy with Cuba where the crop is estimated short, viz. 2,800,000 tons against estimated 3,000,000 tons and prices have advanced by three shillings.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. As. 35-12 equal to 7/8s. per cwt.
F. B. Harbour, stocks 1,40,000 bags.
Brown Rs. 33 equal to 7/2s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour, stocks 9,000 bags.
Soft Rs. 34 equal to 7/6s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour, stocks 17,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 35-12 stocks 95,000 bags.

J. FRAMROZE & Co.,
Sugar Brokers.

PIECE GOODS

April 9.

Some improvement has been noticeable in the Cloth Market all round, the wholesale demand has been better and some fair lots have been taken up by up-country buyers for Delhi and Cawnpore. Any goods that could be had at lower rates have been immediately taken up by buyers. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have been limited to a quarter or a half of a package. The retail demand has not been much in evidence. Clearances have been on a fair scale. The arrivals have been fairly large and the merchants are getting about eight to ten per cent. margin of profit on these goods. The rate of exchange has improved in their favour.

On the other hand, the Manchester Market has been very firm and the prices have been going higher and higher day by day. It is reported that extensive orders have been booked for delivery months ahead and these engagements have been a source of strength to the makers. The advance in the wages of operatives, the anticipated rise in the rate of freight, the high cost of yarns and other materials used for the manufacture of cloth, and the mills changing hands at high prices, have all tended to bring about a rise in the prices at the other end. These Importing Firms, who have own-account purchases in hand, have therefore not been inclined to dispose off the same. Forward business has been at a standstill at present.

GREYS.

The general tone in Grey goods has been steady, but some easiness has been noticeable in Red End Grey Shirtings in 29 inches by 37½ 28 yards of 16 by 12 counts. Dewhursts' Shirtings fetch good value, 41 inches heavy Shirtings have been selling at very high rates. Other class of Shirtings have not attracted much attention. Grey Drills have been firm and Jaconets have been steady. Grey Dhooties have been neglected as no preference has been given to local Mill Dhooties.

Local Mill Shirtings have been in moderate demand at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-8 per lb. and Sheetings at Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14 per lb. No transactions have been reported with the Mills during the week. Japanese Grey goods have been firm and steady owing to scarcity of stocks and high prices are being offered by dealers for goods to arrive shortly.

WHITES.

Rupee rates of White goods have firmed up by two to four annas per piece. There has been a fair demand from Delhi and Cawnpore, and White Shirtings worth from Rs. 16 to Rs. 21 per piece have been finding favour with buyers. 50 and 55 inches Sheetings heading White Mulls of the value of 32s. to 40s. and Rs. 10 per piece have been in better request. There has also been a fair enquiry for gold end Mulls. Narrow width Nainsooks command higher prices owing to scarcity of stocks. Jaconets have been selling in small quantities White Dhooties have met with some demand at higher rates.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 ..	39 × 37½	..	16 12 0
.. .. 100000 ..	45 × ..	..	..
.. No 32000 ..	45 × ..	..	17 0 0
.. .. 2800 ..	37 × ..	..	14 0 0
Graham's No. 2750 ..	39 × ..	..	16 0 0
.. "Yellow Horse" ..	43 × 39	..	..
.. No. 2750 ..	44 × 36½	..	..
Dewhurst's "BBB" ..	38 × ..	..	15 6 0
.. "BB" ..	36 × ..	..	12 4 0
.. "Rupee No 5 ..	39 × ..	..	13 8 0
Bates' No. 12888 ..	41 × 37½	..	15 6 0
Bombay Co's No. 2580 ..	44 × 38½	..	15 0 0
.. No. 1500 ..	39 × 37½	..	14 3 0
.. No. 5000 ..	39 × 37½	..	14 4 0
Ritchie's No. 510 ..	39 × 37½	..	15 6 0
.. 4462 ..	41 × ..	..	17 3 0
.. 1566 ..	33 × 37 37½	..	..
Forbes' 551 ..	38 × 37½	..	..
Lyon's "Shunker" ..	39 × ..	..	15 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	46 × 39	..	23 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon" ..	39 × 40	..	21 2 0
Ralli's Masthead No. 425 ..	36 × 40	..	23 8 0
Mitsui's "Elephant" ..	29 × 40	..	23 8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. **5** to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

No. 2, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

AIR

Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

BEFORE—AFTER

How one man lost his worried look.

MANY a man feels worried without quite realizing the cause. His world is a dull, dim and grey one, and he is always straining to see. That's how the lines and wrinkles come. Good glasses, which "clear up everything" are like coming out of mist into sunshine to any such person, and the ease they bring is soon reflected in a happier expression. But you can't get the best out of glasses without highly skilled optical service.

CONSULT

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COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

,,	No. 119 ..	..37×18 ..	6	14 0
,,	No. 229 ..	..42×18 ..	7	6 0
,,	No. 339 ..	..47×18 ..	7	14 0
,,	M/MMM 39," 44," 49	54×19 ..	9	1 0
,,	No. 95 ..	..58×20 ..	10	8 0
,,	No. 66999 ..	..40×18 ..	8	0 0
,,	No. 86999 ..	.. ,, ..	8	6 0
,,	No. 775 ..	..40×18 ..	7	10 0
,,	No. 875 ..	..45×18 ..	8	2 0
,,	No. 975 ..	..50×18 ..	8	10 0
,,	No. 615 ..	.. ,, ..	8	10 0
Graham's 'Baloon"		..58×20 ..	10	8 0
,,	Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50×19 ..	..	....
,,	No. 9999 ..	..55×19 ..	..	....
,,	No. 142 ..	..34×19 ..	5	4 0
,,	No. 420 ..	..36×18 ..	10	8 0
Macdonald's No. 64	..	..58×20 ..	..	....
Greaves' No. 5060	..	..27×18 ..	5	9 0
Fleming's No. 8080	.. ..	.. ..	5	8 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Malli's	No. 7070/9090..	..27×18 ..	7	4 0
,,	Nos. 61/81 ..	.. ,, ..	..	....
,,	No. 1900 ..	.. ,, ..	5	1 0
,,	No. 39620 T.B.	..38×22 ..	10	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888		..28×18 ..	7	8 0
,,	95950/97970 }			
,,	Saraswati" }	..38×18 ..	..	....
,,	"Tippoo" W/WWW	..34×18 ..	9	6 0
,,	No. 50000 ..	.. ..	10	6 0
,,	Nos.33340/33350/	.. ,, ..	..	....
,,	No. 33360 ..	.. ,, ..	11	6 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767		..28×18 ..	..	....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000		.. ,, ..	6	14 0
,,	No. 8000 T.B.	..38×22 ..	10	0 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3501/4510/5520		26×18 ..	..	....
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820		.. ..	..	....
	"Motor Car" ..	..28×18 ..	..	....
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ		..26×18 ..	7	2 0

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CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent	Nov. 6 1919
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1914
Belgium	6	per cent	Aug. 10 1915
Austria-Hungary ..	5	per cent	April 10 1917
Sweden	6½	per cent	Jan. 21 1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India { Bombay	8	per cent	Apl. 8 1920
India { Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 12 1920
India { Madras	8	per cent	Feb. 16 1920

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 9th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

K British Sovereign ..	Abadan	11-4	.. S W & Co
L/N Syria ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Q Kumori Hurni ..	Calicut	9-4	.. R E C & Co
Q Kaipan ..	N F	N F	.. N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	Mangalore	9 4	.. K N & Co
Kaveri ..	Bhavnagar	10 4	.. K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	.. K N & C

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shiukai Maru ..	N F	15/17-4	.. J M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras ..	2 Months	31-5	.. T M & Co
Diatalwa ..	4 days	9 4	.. Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Gosipara ..	Rangoon	9-4	.. M M & Co
4 Chakla ..	P Gulf	15-4	.. M M & Co
5 Alberto Cavaletto ..	Italy	17-4	.. M I & Co
7 Totomi Maru ..	Kobe	10 4	.. N Y Kaisha
8 Fukai Maru ..	Kobe	15 4	.. N Y Kaisha
9 Indus Maru ..	Kobe	14-4	.. O S Kaisha
10/11 Massilia ..	Liverpool	14-4	.. W & A .. & Co
13 Dunera ..	Shanghai	12-4	.. M M & Co
14 Zayani ..	N F	N F	H S Shashtary Co
15 Heim ..	Bangkok	13 4	.. F F C & Co
16 Sanno Maru	Japan	11 4	.. N Y Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Banfield. ..		..	.. M M & Co
2 Clan Macvicar ..	Malabar coast	14-4	.. J F & Co
3 Assay ..	London	10 4	.. K M & Co
4 Margha ..	Karachi	..	.. M M & Co
5 Loyalty ..	Genoa	14 4	.. N .. & Co
6 Querimba ..	Rangoon	9-4	.. J M & Co
8 Tiger ..	New York	10 4	.. Cox's Shipping Agency
10 War Mansion ..	Busra	9-4	.. M M & Co
11 Kalyan ..	London	10 4	.. M M & Co
12 Frankfurt	Liverpool	12 4	.. M M & Co
13 Orsro ..	N F	..	Anglo India & Col S N & Co
N E Parvati	N F	N F	.. R E C & Co
13 Ferrara ..	Abadan	N F	.. S W & Co
N E Lanka	Cannanor	..	.. R E C & Co
14 Cordoba ..	Constantidople	10 4	.. M M & Co
15 Oristano ..	Antwerp	..	.. T M & Co
16 Huntspill ..		..	.. W H G & Co
17 A T Vasna	Busra	12-4	.. M M & Co

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST.

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Odona's

CYPRESS S[illegible]

(rub it on and ru[illegible] for quick relief [illegible] Rs. 1-4-0 [illegible]

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.

55 Sk[illegible] Magnon St[illegible] Market, BO[illegible]AY

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS

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COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few months ago, the Cotton Contracts Board had invited the opinion of the trade in general on the scheme of the proposed New Exchange fixing Ballard Pier to be the suitable site for the purposes of the Exchange. Except some of the millowners and exporters, the majority had voted against the acceptance of the proposed scheme. The members of the Board while recognising the fact that they had no power to tackle the question of the proposed scheme in support of it, advanced the argument that it was not advisable on their part to leave the trade in an unstable condition at the cessation of the period for which the Board was constituted. Against this argument, the trade had submitted the following reasons to prove its invalidity.

(1) That until the constitution of the Controlling body had been ascertained, it was no use to give any opinion on the said scheme.

(2) That the Ballard Pier site being situated in a corner of the City, it was very likely that it may obstruct the smooth operations of the trade, and that the construction and various oher connected points with the scheme being still in the dark it was not advisable for the Board to take up the scheme for the time being.

The members of the Board did not voice any opinion on the proposed scheme at the time, but now it has leaked out that the Board is spending the money of the members of the Clearing House in giving effect to the proposed scheme against the will of the latter. It has adopted a policy to coerce the trade into the acceptance of the proposed scheme.

The Board is fully conversant with the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association and its practices in force. After a long time, the Board has conveyed to this Association a short of ultimatum demanding the Hall of the Association, leading to the extinction of the Association. At the same time, it has made a proposal that business done in any place other than the one specified by the Board shall be null and void. Such an attitude on the part of the Board is absolutely ridiculous. In making such a high-handed demand it appears obvious that the Board fears that the Association will come in the way of the scheme being realised and that it thinks it better to remove the thorn from its way. The Association declined to accept the proposal of the Board. The Board in exercise of the vast and discretionary powers conferred upon it, discontinued to send any notices, circulars etc., which it used to send regularly to the Association. Can such action on the part of the Board be considered fair and just?

As regards the situation of the office of the Clearing House, it may be said that it is very awkwardly located. The means of knowing what all notices are posted on the notice board are very scanty. The notice board of the Clearing House at Colaba no doubt compensates for this defect, but the time at the disposal of the members is too short to allow them to read them. The only place in which a notice may receive wide publicity is the Hall of the Cotton Brokers' Association situated in the Marwari Bazar, where almost two-thirds the number of members of the Clearing House remains for full four hours.

The question naturally arises whether the Board is meant for providing for the convenience of the members of the Clearing House or for imposing hardships on them. Is this the way by which the Bombay Cotton Trade is going to be organised? It is a startling fact that Government connives at such an arbitrary policy of the Board. It is clearly laid down in the Act that any rule or byelaws passed by the Board shall be required to be fully published in the Government Gazette. Will any gentleman take pains to point out when the bye-laws of the Board were published in the Government Gazette? If it is really intended by Government that a few persons with unchartered powers could organise cotton trade, then we have nothing to say. Also it is neither the aim nor the business of the trading community to agitate. The members concerned in the trade are not like Kols or Gonds, the aborigines of India, for whom it is difficult to understand the methods of the trade. The present is the time of self-determination, and to force upon the public any ideas not agreeable to them, is a matter of serious consideration.

In conclusion, I hope Government will move in the matter with a view to removing the dissatisfaction created among the trade.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

CLERKS IN THE MILITARY DEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said by you and others in your columns re the precarious position of clerks in Civil and other lines, but so far little attention has been paid to the untenable position of the clerks in some of the Military Departments. So it will be interesting for you and the public to know a little of the vagaries of some of the Departmental Officials of the Army. War Allowance for the Army Department is sanctioned by the Government of India, as published in the Army Instruction India No. 772 of 9th September 1919, which reads—"It has been decided that all whole-time members of civil establishments employed under the Army Department shall receive the same concessions which have been sanctioned by Local Governments and Administrations in the same areas for their own establishments on account of the increased cost of living caused by the war". No discretional powers are granted to the Departmental Heads under this order and many offices are drawing the allowance, but it is the whim of certain officials to deny this concession to their staff. As a case I may point out that the clerks of the Clothing Depot Bombay, applied for the allowance under the authority of the above A. I. I. and a bill was preferred by the O/I/C. Clothing Depot, Bombay, on the Controller of War Accounts, (who is the supreme head in financial matters). The Bill was passed and a cheque was issued, but the payment is withheld by the order of the Chief Ordance Officer, Bombay Area, whose authority is questionable in the matter. He did not stop here but asked the O/I/C. Clothing Depot, to get rid of the man who initiated in the matter of applying for this allowance. So, Sir, I leave it to you and the public to judge such highhanded actions of the Departmental officials, and whether to pitition is to commit a crime. Recently there has been increases by leaps and bounds in the higher ranks as to nearly double the pay, but what little crumbs that are flung at the Indian personal of the Civil Establishment of the army, are deprived of by the capricious heads of some of the departments at their sweet will and whim. So, will some Hon. Member of the Imperial Legislative Council move in the matter to protect the rights and privileges of the Indians of the Civil Establishments of the Army, in India.—Yours, etc.

P. V. N.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

"RS 8,000 MISAPPROPRIATED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mr. Swinhow, Chief Presidency Magistrate, began the hearing to-day of a case against a European, H. E. Blake, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of over Rs. 8,000. The prosecution story was to the effect that the accused was employed by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gwyther, Turf Accountants, as clerk and penciller on a salary of Rs. 100 per day on each race day and Rs. 1,000 for the months of April and May during which period there were no race meetings anywhere in India. Between the 22nd and 23rd the accused was given the amount in question by his employers to be paid to different individuals to whom they were indebted on account of betting transactions but instead of doing so he misappropriated the amount and left the office leaving a chit on his table stating that he had lost the money on the hockey ground. After the examination of some witnesses the hearing was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

KARACHI RACES.

SPRING MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

KARACHI, April 8.

Another large crowd witnessed the second day's programme of the Karachi Spring Meeting comprising five events. The big race fell to a local stable, the totalisator giving a dividend of nine to one. The backers had a good day, most of the winners and placed horses being favourites or well backed.

Details:—

THE SPORTMAN'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 250 second, and Rs. 150 third. High Weight Handicap hurdle race for horses and ponies eligible and entered on the first day.

Lieut. Dixon's DAWN, 11-12, Owner ... 1
Capt. Farrar's and Mr. E. Cornforth's HUNCHBACK, 13-0 2
Mr. Cornforth's SIMSON, 12-5 3

Also ran:—Silver 9-0, Cheho 9-0 and Commander 9-0.

Won easily by a distance, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.

Betting:—4 to 1 Dawn, 4 to 1 Hunchback, 4 to 1 Simson, 3 to 1 Silver, 15 to 1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 10 and 11.

THE KEAMARI HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 250 second and Rs. 150 third. High Weight Handicap for English and Colonial ponies 14-1 and under and C.B. and Arab ponies 14-2 and under eligible and entered on first day.

Mr. Cornforth's BONNIE BLUSH, 11-5, Owner 1
Major A. E. Stewart's MOIDORE, 8-0, Ric'ards 2
Mir Ahmed Khan's BADIAL, 6-13, Daru 3

Also ran:—Simplex 6-9, Lium 6-0 and Soruth 6-0.

Time:—1 min. 23½ secs.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Bonnie Blush, 5 to 2 Moidore, 5 to 1 Badial, 4 to 1 Simplex and 20 to 1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7.

THE KARACHI HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 3,000 to winner, Rs. 750 second and Rs. 250 third. High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies eligible and entered on first day.

Mr. Ladharam Kewalram and P. Caesar's NEWMARKET, 7-11, Morris ... 1
Mr. Arnold's HONEY, 8-9, Bullock ... 2
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's ARABISTAN, 9-0, Harrison 3

Also ran:—Rare Find 8-12, Spark 8-12, Vanguard 8-5, Nimble 8-4, Top Notch 8-1, Auditor 7-5 and Pilot 6-11.

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 27½ secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Newmarket and Honey, 6 to 4 Arabistan, 3 to 1 Spark, 10 to 20 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 250 second and Rs. 150 third. High Weight Handicap for all horses and ponies eligible and entered on the first day.

Mr. Langley's DUET, 11-7, Harrison ... 1
Lieut. Dixon's DAWN, 9-0, Bennett ... 2
Messrr. Ladharam Kewalram and P. Caesar's GIPSY KING, 7-12, Morris ... 3

Also ran:—Saunterer 9-3, Black Hope 7-3, Miskhi 6-0 and Skylark 6-5.

Won by a neck, short head.

Time:—1 min. 12 secs.

Betting:—Evens Duet, 5 to 2 Dawn, 10 to 1 Gipsy King and Saunterer, 50 to 1 Black Hope and 100 to 1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE MEDINA HANDICAP.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 250 second and Rs. 150 third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies eligible and entered on the first day.

Mr. Langley's DIAMOND KING, 8-5, Harrison .....
Mr. Hassen Khatoon's YADGAR, 7-5, Bullock .....
Moulud Haji Ali's FINANCIER, 9-2, Raymond .....

Also ran:—Grey Beauty 9-4, Sirtib 8-1 Rangoon 8-9, Butter Cup 7-10, Auditor 7 Won by ½ length, 1 length.

Time:—56 seconds.

Betting:—6 to 4 Diamond King, evens Yadgar, 6 to 1 Financier, 10 and 20 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; Places Rs. 5, Rs. 5 and Rs. 9.

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CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,

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Treacher's *** Heart Labelled Brandy, the same quality as supplied pre-War .. .. Rs. 5-4-0 Bot.
Special Liquer Brandy ,, 6-0-0 Bot.
Fine Old Glenlinet Whisky .. .. Rs. 4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Beer ,, 0-12-0 Bot.
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Kossi Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear.

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FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.

19-40, Meadows Street FORT, BOMBAY.

Are you liverish?

A common accompaniment of "liverishness" is a feeling of despondency and irritability. Little things, that ordinarily would not disturb you, get magnified out of all proportion to their importance. Perhaps you have throbbing headaches, or blurred vision. Or you may be troubled with biliousness and depression. All this comes about because the liver is not doing its work properly.

What is wanted is an effective liver corrective and tonic, and there is no better help for a tired and overworked liver and stomach than Mother Seigel's Syrup, made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and leaves. Just 30 drops in water, taken after meals, will make all the difference in your well-being. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup for yourself, and prove its worth.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

ONUS OF PROOF OF LOSS.

Ghellabhai Punsi and ors .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
E. I. Railway and G. I. P. Ry....Defendants.
(Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri and His Honor Mr. P. J. De Quadros).

Plaintiff in this suit entrusted to the East India Railway Company a consignment of 250 bags of rice for carriage from Dubrajpur to Bombay. On arrival of the goods in Bombay delivery was given to the plaintiffs of all the bags except two which were admitted by the G. I. P. Railway to have been lost during transit on their line. Plaintiffs, thereupon, filed this suit for recovery of the two bags short delivered or in the alternative their value Rs. 30. The Railway companies admitted the loss, but pleaded exemption from liability under the terms of Risk Note B, which indemnified them against all losses except the case of "a loss of a complete package due to wilful neglect of the railway servants."

The suit originally came on for hearing before his Honor Mr. S. F. Billimoria when neither party led any evidence as to the facts and the suit was dismissed on the admissions made in the pleadings. His Honor in the course of his judgment observed that "the loss referred to in the Risk Note and in section 77 of the Railway Act is loss to the plaintiff or consignor who claims compensation and if he alleges that the loss has occurred through the wilful neglect of the railway servants, the onus lies on him to prove it. He is not in a position to do so, the Risk Note B, is a complete indemnity in all cases except the case of a loss of a complete package due to wilful neglect etc., of the Railway servants."

Again this decision the plaintiffs appealed to the Full Court who had granted a Rule for reversal of the original judgment. Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Dephtary Fereira and Diwan appeared in support of the Rule, Mr. S. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the E. I. R. while the G. I. P. Railway was represented by its constituted attorney Mr. Kole.

PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

It was urged by Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the plaintiff that in all cases it was incumbent upon the Railway administration to make out a case of actual loss. A bare admission of loss was not enough as otherwise a very wide door would be opened to fraud by Railway servants who may mislay, misdeliver or mix up packages though not lost in fact. As carriers the liability of railway companies was the same as that of ordinary bailees with this difference that they were under no obligation to prove the degree of care and diligence taken by them while the goods were in their custody. But in all cases they had to establish the loss as a fact and not merely rest content by pleading it. The Full Court in discharging the Rule delivered the following judgment.

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiffs sue the defendant railway companies on two alternate counts 1 recovery of two bags of rice out of a consignment of 250 bags ex. Dubrajpur to Bombay, short delivered here and hence converted to their use or 2 the sum of Rs. 30 for compensation for value thereof at the rate of Rs. 15 per bag. The goods were consigned under Risk Note Forms A and B.

The defendant company denied conversion but admitted loss and on the admissions claimed exemption from liability for the same under the contract embodied in the Risk Notes. The learned trial Judge upheld their contentions.

Plaintiffs feel aggrieved by this and appeal. Their contention in short is that mere admission of loss by the Railway Company is not sufficient. As bailees they must at least prove that they took proper or at least some care of the goods during their carriage or as is put in the grounds of appeal they must lead evidence, to prove the fact of the loss and they say that this is necessary because it might as well happen that the goods may not have been lost as a matter of fact; they may have been mislaid or misappropriated or misdelivered, and still the Railway Company in order to escape liability may be admitting the loss. Now if the form of suit in which the action is laid be examined, it alleges conversion in the first place and the burden of proving it naturally lies on the plaintiffs, as defendants deny conversion. Plaintiffs argue that short delivery being admitted they would be relieved of the burden of proving conversion. They say that in their particulars of claim they need not have used the term conversion, which is a mere proposition of law resulting from the facts alleged. They contend therefore that the short delivery being admitted they need not be called upon to prove conversion. This contention of theirs cannot be accepted, as conversion is something more than mere short delivery: it is refusal to deliver combined with sale or conversion of goods to the use of the defendants. Short delivery in itself may be due to various causes. It may be due to loss bona fide or destruction of the goods due to no fault of the defendants or some other cause. Here we find plaintiffs have failed to prove conversion. They have led no evidence on that point.

Then as to the second or alternative count compensation for value of the bags it is is really a claim for recovery of goods lost. In all the reported cases, for instance I. L. R. 10 Cal. 210, 30 Cal. 257 and 18 All. 42, the form has been the same as set out here and they have all been tried on the basis practically of a loss by the Railway Company being alleged by the plaintiffs and either admitted or denied by them. The facts in the Allahabad case are on all fours with the facts in the present case, and there too, defendants admitted loss just as they do here, and no one called upon them in spite of the admission to prove the fact of the loss.

DEFENDANTS ARE BAILEES.

Plaintiffs argue that even in spite of the contract embodied in the Risk Notes, defendants continue to be bailees and they have therefore to show that they took proper care of the goods at least by leading evidence formally to show that they were put in a truck, that the same was locked and sealed, and that in spite of such care the goods disappeared. This contention runs counter to the decided cases out of which we may mention only two viz. 10 Cal. 210 and 30 Cal. 257 where it has been distinctly held that the railway company ceases to be a bailee on the execution of the Risk Note. If that be so then no onus lies on them to show that they took proper care of the goods. Further we fail to see how making the railway company lead evidence to prove the loss would avail the plaintiffs. Loss includes loss by misappropriation by railway servants, or abstraction by a stranger, loss in course of carriage, loss by mislaying and such other forms. The Risk Note itself is framed in the widest terms possible. It includes loss from any cause whatever whether during or after transit: so that as soon as the railway company show that the goods started on their way or were received by them for being consigned and were not delivered at destination, the presumption arises that they were lost during or after transit.

We think that section 58 of the Evidence Act has also something to do with the case. It says that a fact admitted by parties need not be proved. Thus plaintiffs allege loss to themselves because of the goods being lost by the railway company. The company admit the loss and that is sufficient proof of it. But still if the Court is not satisfied as to the facts it has got power to call upon the Railway Company to prove it and thus stop the mischief to which plaintiffs allege a wide door would be opened if the railway company were to be allowed to rest content with merely admitting the loss. The case of Mulji Dhunji Vs. S. M. Railway Company 14 Mad. L. J. distinctly says that the railway company is not bound to show by affirmative evidence that it has lost the goods.

AN IRISH CASE.

The Irish case of Curran vs. Midland G. W. Railway (1896) 2 Irish Reports 183 is a case where pigs were consigned under risk notes similar in the substance of their conditions as here. Two pigs were short delivered and on a suit being filed for the loss thus sustained on proof of the special contract the company asked for a verdict in their favour. Plaintiffs contened that the company's failure to lead any evidence whatever as to what had happened to the pigs while in their charge amounted to misconduct and the suit was decreed. The attitude of the railway company was this: "We absolutely decline to give you any account of your goods. . . . "we absolutely decline to give you any reason whatsoever for the short delivery . . . . "we decline to tell you what has happened to the goods, we may or may not have the property in our possession but we shall not tell you. We remain absolutely silent and the law allows us to do so." Is that the attitude of the railway company here? We say "No." The railway company does give a reason for the non-delivery. It pleads loss. It says we have lost the goods and hence cannot deliver. It does not take up the attitude of entire silence as in the Irish case. Chief Baron Polles says in one place that "the defendant company failed to deliver some of the pigs and allege no excuse and therefore they are liable." Here defendants allege the excuse or rather admit the fact of loss. He further says "I do not express any opinion as to the extent of the explanation which in such cases as the present it is incumbent on the Company to give." This means that the company has to give some explanation for the non-delivery. The explanation given in this case is that of loss. The defendant company does not defy the plaintiffs or leave them to find out as to what has happened to their rice bags. The case, therefore, is distinguishable in this respect. For the above reasons we think we will not be justified in disturbing the decision of the learned trial Judge. Rule discharged.

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PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"RECOMMENDATIONS SIMPLY SAINTLY."

LALA HARKISHAN LAL'S ANALYSIS.

The following are further extracts from the Presidential Address of Lala Harkishanlal delivered on the 2nd instant at the Sixth Punjab Provincial Conference held at Jullundur:—

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

But before closing this chapter, I am naturally reminded of our appeals to the Privy Council, and His Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of mercy and goodwill. It is only when justice disappears from the courts of a King, that He is obliged to extend Royal mercy to sufferers, in order to restore them to liberty of life and action; and to the enjoyment of position and prosperity, which is denied to them by the courts of the country, or is forfeited by the injustice that prevails in the land. This is done in lieu of justice, and we should take it as such; and if any gratitude is due for redressing real and genuine grievances we should not hesitate to express it. A call to goodwill, between the people and the subordinate authorities, is made by a King when he finds that the relations between the two are not such, as to lead to smooth working of the machinery of administration both prevailed, and do prevail in India; and the call of the King to goodwill and the extension of mercy are fully justified, and it now rests with the subordinate authorities to show, how far the desires of their King and employer are fulfilled. The duty of the subjects is to recognize the King's Majesty's mercy and goodwill, and this we have already done in the Congress assembled, and are ever ready to do; but it is also our duty to bring to His Majesty's notice the continuity of the injustice, by keeping several of the innocent victims of Martial Law Tribunals, and courts still in Jail. Of others, still in that position, **others will speak.**

WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION.

This brings us to the consideration of the attitude, that he should maintain towards the King's servants, in the future, in this Province. We must face them squarely and evenly, and always bear in mind the King's desire and his Chief-Lieutenant's wishes. The facts to be considered are these:—

That people observed *hartals*, an ancient institution of India, used as a protest against certain actions of the authority.

That authorities wilfully misrepresented the same as an act of rebellion; arrested and deported some leading men, and fired unjustifiably on innocent crowds. On this unjustified and unjustifiable firing, in one or two instance, some of the more unruly members of the crowds committed regrettable excesses. The authorities fired again, and sent about moveable columns to commit more serious offences; and gave up several towns and districts in charge of lawlessness known as Martial Law. The people of those places, irrespective of age or position in life, were in a variety of ways maltreated and humiliated, with a view of humbling them permanently. Hundreds of arrests were made, mostly or generally of innocent people, who were tried summarily and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. When the time for revision of sentences came there was no hurry. Then the authorities gave wrong information of the conditions of the people and of their own doings to authorities, higher than themselves. They prevented people from communication with the outer world, by censoring telegrams muzzling the press and preventing free movements of the people. The higher authorities when later informed of the doings of their trusted agents, by individual and representative, telegrams and speeches turned, to say the least of it, and to take a most charitable view of the case, a deaf ear to their complaints and requests. This is one part of one side of the picture. Another part of the same side is this. Most of the influential and the well-to-do people of the towns, neglected us entirely, very likely they availed of this opportunity of misleading the authorities, and ingratiating themselves further with them. The Council of the Punjab has behaved in a most heartless and shameless way in this respect; and the Imperial councillors, from Punjab have done, if anything, worse.

I doubt very much if outlying districts of the Punjab have offered us any assistance in the shape of relief to the sufferers. Further the so-called leaders of the people, who presented addresses on behalf and in the names of the "Moslem Community", on behalf of the Hindus of the Punjab" and offered certificates to the wrong doers, for their own selfish ends, are many and unrelenting.

Do we not know how these addresses were got ready, how interpellations were made in them to serve this man as his defence: all this moral degradation is visible on all sides, and is now showing itself in paying unwilling contributions to his memorial.

As, gentlemen, we cannot afford to condemn the whole people of the Punjab for the conduct of these distinguished members of our community, for similar reasons it will be unjust to condemn all men in authority, then, now, or hereafter. We must in this state of affairs, distinguish between the guilty, and the non-guilty, and deal with them accordingly. With the non-guilty we ought to associate, and to co-operate in public affairs; but the guilty we should avoid and expose, and try to bring him to justice. We must not, however forget all what has happened; and should bear it in mind always; and thereby strive to bring about, a position, when and where the recurrence of such atrocities and injustices should become impossible. For this you want a widespread public opinion, on public affairs of this unfortunate country, both in India and abroad; and a Declaration of Rights guaranteed by both the Houses of Parliament of England.

Before quitting this subject, it behoves us, gentlemen, to acknowledge the noble services and great assistance rendered to us by some of the worthy sons of India; to regain for us our freedom, to find us money and wherewithals, and to fight our battles before the Bar of Justice.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

After paying tributes to all concerned the speaker proceeded:—

After I had penned, the above there came in the Congress Sub-Committee Report and the White Paper published in England some time ago entitled Reports on the Punjab Disturbances April 1919. I could not in the short time at my disposal between their receipt and to day, make a critical examination of these two documents or study them very closely; but by the very cursory survey that I could make of these documents, I am led to say that the Congress Committee's Report is nothing but a Satyagraha Report, which doctrine, if I understand it right, means that a part of truth may be sacrificed, so that no untruth should come in, and great deal of force may be wasted for fear of unwitingly even, causing violence by tongue, pen or arm. Such being the faith of our Commissioners, the result is that the facts are understated, the conclusions are couched in exceedingly mild language, and the recommendations are simply saintly. No one excepting Indian saints could exhibit such self control over their thoughts and expressions, as these Commissioners have done. By way of illustration, one might mention, that the Commissioners refrained from publishing all the evidence that they had collected; the statements of over a thousand witnesses are on their files, which have not been published. Similarly in the special matter of recruitment evidence does not seem to have been admitted from districts outside the Martial Law area, and collection of evidence on recruitment, war contributions and several other matters have been, it would seem, confined to Central districts only. Outside the domain of evidence, one finds even at a cursory glance, several pertinent ommissions. One ommission only may be mentioned. The Trap theory of the Jallianwala tragedy is entirely overlooked. I, amongst others know, that the trap theory could be established beyond doubt on the evidence of some contemporary documents which came to the knowledge of the Commissioners but because those documents were not handed over, by the holders thereof, to be placed on the file of the Sub-Committee, the Commissioners would not enter upon the discussion. This is a limit of Satyagraha doctrine; while the Government of the Punjab did not hesitate to have false and fabricated evidence produced in cases, which are now described by them to have been judicially decided; and on which findings the fabric of the White Paper to be noticed briefly below is based. The enquiry and the report are deficient in one other noticeable direction. The Commissioners do not seem to have directed their attention to what may be called the part played by the judiciery in the Martial Law Drama. The judges may be unfit, they may be unjust; the Tribunals may be packed, the courts may disregard evidence and overlook procedure, the judges may write imaginary essays and false defences, instead of judicial and just judgments, their findings may be against evidence and their interpretation of law manifestly wrong, but they escape enquiry and criticism; the innocent victims of such courts and Tribunals have no means to establish their innocence, and have to be satisfied with the King's mercy. One should have thought that this part of the Drama will receive attention equal to that played by the Executive. Lala Duni Chand and Pundit Ram Bhaj Dutt Chowdhari, and your most humble servant, gave their whole time for three long and most difficult and anxious days to the task of bringing the people to see the folly of continuing the hartal, and they were punished for waging war. They are let off by his Majesty's orders as the fit subjects to receive his mercy, but they cry for justice, but she does not appear. They appeal to the Privy Council, and loudly cry for justice; but the Anglo-Indian Journal of Lahore, says that if the Appeals are accepted they will be on a lay point, so that our innocence is not to be established even there, either; now the committee also has not touched this subject nor do we expect any finding on the question of the innocence or guilt of the prisoners, from Hunter Committee; as they have not admitted evidence on the question of trials, or the conduct of the judges. This is a grave omission and I trust this Conference will not fail to call attention to this fact, as the honour of hundreds of innocent and loyal subjects of His Majesty is involved.

But the work of collecting Statements of 1700 witnesses, by going from place to place; and recording, verifying, translating and marshalling them, must have been stupendous and it appears to have been [illegible]fully that nothing but admiration [illegible] the devotion displayed by the [illegible]ners and their helpers. I [illegible] will not be slow in acknowledging [illegible], and conveying the Punjab' [illegible] you will do so as the fir[illegible].

There may be oth[illegible]; but there is no way of meetin[illegible]; so they may be left to the His[illegible] find them out and to record them. [illegible] Committee have done their work; and they are not likely to come into existence again. Gentlemen, as the Report is now available, and you have I am sure, seen a summary of the Commissioner's findings in the Press, I need not detain you long in taking you over the ground, covered by the Report. Under-statement of facts, though there are, though its recommendations are mild, though the Commissioners have made glaring omission in not reviewing the conduct of the judiciary and lastly though the innocence or guilt of the prisoners has not been investigated, I would recommend in the true Satyagraha spirit, which I expect to exhibit on this occasion, inspite of the fact that many of us are not full converts to Mr. Gandhi's doctrine, that we should accept the report, and support its demands with a request to have an enquiry made into the conduct of the Police, the Magistrates and of the judges; and also that the judgments be reviewed in the true light of the facts.

THE WHITE PAPER.

My above suggestions anticipate the criticism that one would make, without labouring much, with regard to the White Paper described "Punjab Disturbances."

The White Paper consists of two parts, the first part is titled District Reports, and the second part as Chronological Statement. The perusal of the Chronological Statement will show that in many instances it gives the direct to the statements that were circulated after censoring in the months of April and May last. Some of the statements are so brief and concise that they do not inform the public of much. One reads for example; (1) Seditious posters found, an item of statement which stands by itself; (2) Anonymous Seditious posters placed in Gwalmindi; (3) Wire cut. In the other part which contains dissertation on the events of Martial area one gets such useful information as the following:—

(a) Marwaris alike in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta have for the last two years shewn an unusual and somewhat surprising sympathy with political agitation.

(b) The wholesale grain merchants, and Amritsar also is an important centre of speculative dealings in grain, present a fact questioned by "the writer" had been adversly affected by the orders restricting export from the Punjab and by the purchases by Government on the public account in November and December in 1918.

This is exactly on all fours with the kind of information circulated by the Publicity Committee, which. I am informed costs the Government well nigh 18 lacs annually. My information may have been exaggerated a bit in its transmission. These district reports take their support in many instances, from the so-called findings and judgments of the Martial Law Tribunals, the value of which we well know; but outside of India the value of these findings and judgments and the value of other documents from which these have been compiled are not known; therefore, it is incumbent on us to publish the true facts to the world as there is very little of Satyagrahism in the Government. But one rises from the perusal of this document, specially prepared to establish the Government version of the incidents, that the rebellion has disappeared, that tumultuous meetings of the Martial Tribunals are described in some such terms as "another meeting of the leaders was called by the authorities." This incident is also described in the following terms: "the best that the intermediaries could do was to arrange a further meeting for next day (13th) at the Town Hall at which both the popular leaders and the Deputy Commissioner were to be present. The meeting duly came off, on the 13th but without result. The popular leaders reiterated their demands, and the Deputy Commissioner insisted that as a first proof of good faith the shops should be opened." Now a part of this last version is wrong. The Deputy Commissioner did not ask or insist on anything at the meeting, and the whole of the preceding portion is wrong inasmuch as the authorities did not call the meeting.

Well there it is, what was a rebellion in the beginning became riots, then disturbances, then disorders; where this process will end no one knows. But one may ask what is the meaning of the word distortion if it cannot be applied to most of the versions given on the side of the authorities of the incidents of last April.

Gentlemen, however that may be, we are face to face with a great non-Satyagraha movement and we must take note of it in time.

For the rest you may read and study the ample literature now available on the Martial Law Regime and give the benefit, of your conclusions to the public. The Hunter Committee Report is not out yet, but remember that that will not and should not be the last word said and to say.

ROWLATT BILLS.

Before quitting the Congress Committee's report I wish to call your earnest attention to the close and careful study of Chapter III of the Report headed.....Rowlatt Bills. The authors of the Report have made a close study of the two bills known as Rowlatt Bills and have reviewed all the main effective sections of the Act in this Chapter. As the whole trouble arose out of this measure, and it still disfigures the Statute Book of India, it is our duty to resume the agitation, if the Government persists in its obstinacy not to repeal the Act at an early date. The objectionable nature of the measure, so patent to all of us, has once again been fully illustrated; and the discussion strengthens our hands considerably. The concluding paragraph of this Chapter of the Report reads as follows:—

"It is this Act which raised a storm of opposition unknown before in India. It has been contended on behalf of the Government that there has been misrepresentation and exaggeration in connection with the Act. We hold that the Act hardly lends itself to popular misrepresentation. It has certainly been misrepresented on the official side. A typical exaggeration that we have seen complained of is a cryptic phrase "na appeal, na dalil, na vakeel", meaning "no appeal, no argument, no pleader." In our opinion, if this is the worst description of the Act on the popular side it far underrates its evils, rather than overstates them. In our opinion, no self-respecting person can tolerate what is an outrage upon society. The crime of the Government became complete when they persisted in it in the face of unanimous popular opposition. We would note, too, that the Vicoroy has sufficient powers by means of ordinances to deal with extraordinary situations. The Government were wholly unjustified in placing on the Statute Book, on the eve of liberal reforms, an extraordinary measure to deal with anarchy as if anarchy had been endemic instead of being rare in India."

To this I can hardly add anything.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

After the Martial Law affairs it is the Reform Scheme which demands the best attention at our hands.

Q.—Are the reforms sufficient? is the first question asked.

A.—Sufficient for what? is the question that is asked in return.

Our reply to this is as follows:—

We want universal education, to prevail in the land, both for males and females, which is not possible until it is a free education. Will the Reforms effect this?

We want our sanitation, our medical arrangements and our other physical requirements, and environments, so to change as to reduce the rate of mortality, at all ages, to the corresponding figures of the civilised European states. Will the Reforms effect these?

We want the stoppage of drain on our resources; which is unequalled in the world: namely, we maintain a foreign army at a huge expense; we buy the major part of our war and army requirements in foreign lands; we pay a large sum for foreign wars; we pay large sums of money, on foreign loans, by way of interest; we maintain civil and scientific services mostly recruited from foreign lands, on salaries unequalled in the world. In commerce and trade we insure outside, Bank outside, use foreign bottoms, and employ foreign agents. How far will the Reforms improve these conditions in our favour?

Our railways are run by foreigners, and our forests and mines are worked by foreigners. Will the Reforms change this state of affairs?

We are socially treated as inferior creatures in our own country, and we have no standing place in any of the other lands of the world. Will the Reforms redress our legitimate grievances in these respects?

Our laws are not made by us; and justice is a far off cry in our own land, in certain aspects of human life. Will the Reforms set this complaint right?

Local, Municipal and District Boards are mere names in the Punjab, and very much the same elsewhere; I cannot affirm or deny this of these institutions in other parts of India. Will the Reforms effect required and necessary changes in these?

The country suffers from frequent and recurring famines, and scarcities and chronic poverty. The Reformer wants to improve these conditions. Will these conditions be improved by the Reforms projected?

Agriculture is primitive, and the industry almost non-existent, but these may be transferred subjects. Will the transfer of these subjects to the charge and care of Indian ministers, under the projected reforms, effect much and rapid improvement in these directions!

We want all exceptional Acts and Regulations such as the Regulations of 1804 and 1818; the Defence of India Act; the Rowlatt Act, the Jirga Regulations; and the Frontier Crimes Act; and such like all other Acts and regulations repealed and removed from our Statute Book. Is this possible under the present Reforms?

Such questions may be multiplied. They have formed the subject of complaint and insistent complaint on the platform, and in the press; but appreciable improvement has not been visible and in some respects total negation has been the consequence. Will the present reforms change the negative into the positive?

In proportion as these demands are met and improvements recorded, by the new policy and the new scheme of Government, shall we answer the question of the sufficiency of the Reforms in the affirmative. The tree is to be judged by the fruit it yields both in quality and quantity; and not by the preparation of the gorund on which it stands, or by the colour or the strength of the fence which surrounds it or protects it, or by the caste of the Mali which waters and prunes it.

Should we accept them? meaning thereby the Reforms.

This is a curious question indeed. There is no question of our accepting or rejecting them; they have come, and they have to stay, and they have to run their day. Whether the day will be short or long, will depend on our own efforts. The Government say it will depend on the way we behave; we say it will depend on the way we exert: That is to say, if we are not all taken up with the working of the Reforms Act, meaning thereby that if we do not all run mad after securing seats in the Councils; being successful, to assume that we had to cease as agitators, and to regard ourselves as reborn statesmen; being unsuccessful to mourn and to groan over the adverse fatality for the rest of our lives; and to cease being patriotic as we have been in the past. If we persist in the [illegible] with our old tenacity of purpose, and [illegible] of motives, in our set task to improve the lot of our countrymen; further and fuller reforms are a mere matter of time.

CO-OPERATION OR OBSTRUCTION?

Shall we co-operate with the authorities in making the Reforms a success or shall we oppose them in order to obstruct them? is the further question asked.

This is again a question beside the real point at issue.

Whose co-operation? With whom co-operation? are the subsidiary questions suggested. If one stands outside the Council Chambers, his duty is clear. He has to criticise the authorities, whether they be in charge of a reserved subject or transferred subject, in case their policy and practice err; for which there is one and only one test; and that is the good of the people of this country. If however, he is inside the Council Chamber, his difficulties are many; and he has to ask himself the questions above suggested; many a time over he has to put himself the question, and to answer the same also many a time over, if he is truly patriotically minded. The genesis of this position is as follows, so far as the Punjab is concerned.

The Government of India have refused to take counsel with the advanced wing of politicians in the framing of the rules and the franchises. Evidently, the Government of India aims to have coalition governments, both Imperial and Provincial, the coalition to consist of themselves and of only a section of Indian politicians, who now call themselves, for very good reasons, moderates and liberals. With this coalition in view, the rules, and franchises will be worked in such a way, as to secure the largest possible number of seats to coalitionists, including therein the old stalwarts, now called by the above appellations, and the baby-politicians, who will be mostly knights and that kind.

Applying this principle to the already difficult position of the Punjab, where Moslems, Sikhs and generals, are already divided into sections, the Reform Commissioner has not taken the outside reformers into his confidence; but has confined his discussions to the members of a council, which commands, and has commanded, in the past absolutely no confidence of the people. Over and above this come the *Rurality* and the *Urbanity* of the authorities, and the *Residential* limitation in addition. One must admit that so far the authorities are acting directly and openly. By indirect influencee the rural section is already divided into *Shahnwazis*, and *Umar Hiyatis*, and later on, we may have other varieties. This, phase I am afraid, will develop itself into ridiculous proportions, to defeat the whole object of the responsible government, and its growth. We are in this respect familiar with the history of what used to be called, at one time, the *Local self-government*, but which has continued to remain as the Government of Local affairs by the D.C.

Leaving the digression aside, one enquires if the councils are composed of Moslems, Sikhs and Generals, these again are sub-divided into Ruralities and Urbanities, which again are divided into moderates, liberals, nationalists, home rulers, and non-partywalas, and so on; then each one will ask himself with whom is he to co-operate? And the official member or the official nominee will say to him *"Ham Tum Ko Nahin Mangta. Tum Desi Log Apas Men Ittifaq Nahin Karta Aur Ham Ko Badnam Karta Hai."*

Therefore, the questions of sufficiency and insufficiency of Reforms, co-operation or no co-operation with the authorities, acceptance or non-acceptance of the Act, should not occupy all our attention. What is more pertinent at the moment is how to bring some relief even so small, to the sick, the poor and the emaciated country, which has suffered long and much. This and this alone should be the aim and purpose for the time being, of all concerned in the welfare and well being of India; and the conduct of the authorities, in this country, should be such in this connection, that sincerety of their aim and motives should always be unquestioned and unquestionable. This is not at present being kept in view; and I am sure that their successors and some of them themselves will regret much for not heeding the right and the true path of delegated authority. India is already awakened and much awakened, though not quite organized, or disciplined; and adversity, if it continues for sometime longer, will organize and discipline her to the discomfiture of her enemies.

LONG LIVE THE AGITATOR!

Perhaps the real meaning of the questions above stated is whether to continue or not to continue the agitation, in other words whether to wind up institutions like the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Conferences or to continue them.

I well remember that when the Minto-Morley scheme was ushered, these suggestions were freely

and frequently made, to the effect that the Congress had done its work, and that the voice of India should thenceforth be heard inside the Council Chambers and not outside. As the voice inside the Council Chambers was neither loud, nor persistent; and in a number of cases not quite patriotic the Indian National Congress, instead of winding up, grew stronger and stronger; the Moslem League also came in, and joined hands, and both now form the truly effective voice of India. So long as the causes of dissatisfaction do not disappear, the voice of India wil not be hushed; and the patriotism of India will find a sphere of service outside, more than inside the councils, and perhaps much more effective and useful.

A RETROGRADE POLICY.

Afer emphasising the need for agitation outside he said:—

One other feature of the Reform Scheme, lest we forget. It is the retrograde policy pursued with regard to the powers of the Governor-General, in emergent cases. Hitherto he had the power to enact emergency Ordinances, like the Martial Law Ordinances of last April; but their duration could not be for a longer period than six months. Now he has been invested with the power of making permanent laws. What is an emergency? We know it to our cost, that it is the madness of a Governor; or it is his displeasure with individuals; or with groups of individuals; and the Governor-General ever ready to make laws and Ordinances, at the bidding of the Governors, made Ordinances under his emergency powers; and before the world knew anything about them, men had been arrested, tried, hanged and forgotten. This happened only 12 months ago; and now we have the reformed statute, with very much enhanced powers placed in the hands of an autocrat. One involuntarily exclaims, under these conditions; O God, the God of all, and not the God of Europe and of England alone, save us from such Reforms. This is not all. Under the Reforms Act of 1918 the Governor-General is invested with another and an entirely new power. He can stop the progress of a Bill in any subordinate Legislature, or prevent the discussion thereof in a Provincial Legislature, when it appears to him that it affects the safety or tranquility and any par of any Province. I personally would not have objected to this enhanced powers for mere fun of it, if unfortunately I, along with others had not known the practical meanings of the word, Safety. On the morning of the 14th April last year, we were invited by the Secretary of the Lahore Muncipality, by a note headed "My dear Mr. A or B" to call at the Telegraph office as the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore wanted to consult us in certain important matters. I went in obedience to this courteous, and obviously innocuous invitation to the Telegraph office, punctual to a minute; and there I and others learnt the meanings of the word *safety*. It was in this wise: we were handed over a document which recited that "as in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor you have acted in a manner to endanger the *safety* of the public you are to remove yourself instantly etc. etc." and we had during the three previous days given our whole time in allaying excitement, and trying to influence the people in discontinuing the hartal. We were then conducted to a *Bhusa* carrying motor car, of the military van type, and found ourselves accompanied with three European soldiers, armed with guns, and bayonets; and wheeled away, with closed doors, on roads and through streets, which we knew well enough, but which we could not make out from inside. After a short while we saw ourselves seated in a special train, and carried to a destination, away and away from a place, where we had been informed we had endangered the safety (?) of the people. If this is what is meant by Safety, God help us again, as He in his bountiful mercy, saved us from the gallows last summer. Gentlemen to tell you the truth, we are tired of these so called safeguards, and we want a plain, honest, simple code to guide our conduct and to guide our destinies.

THE PROBLEM.

Gentlemen, political rights, safety of life and property, enjoyment of honours and positions, are valuable rights for which all human beings hunger, but with us Indians the satisfaction of hunger, I mean the actual and physical hunger is much more valuable, than all the political privileges put together. Pet na palan rotian te sabhe galan khotian sums up, in the language of the needy and of the hungry himself, what he values most; and we, the advocates of his cause, ought to help him, more in this respect, than in getting him Votes for the various institutions, that have been suggested, and advocated, as means to an end. Some means are there now; we will have the Provincial and Imperial Councils, with enlarged electorates at their back; and with enlarged number of representative members, and with Indian Executive Members, and Ministers, with portfolios of Education, Sanitation, Agriculture and industries in their charge; the uninformed would at once jump to the conclusion that the millineum was in sight. But take it from me, if it is not already quite clear to you, that the millineum is still far off, and is ever receding like the proverbial, mirage. Gentlemen, Pet ki Rotian, is and ought to be an economic question, pure and simple; but in these over civilized times, it is a political question as well; therefore, it is a politico-economical question, and one has to look at the matter from this stand point in the new Reforms. You know that Government controls the production of the Roties for the people by a policy of internal taxation, including that levied on Exports and Imports of merchandise, to and from foreign countries. The imposition and increase of these taxes or their reduction and removal, make and mar the industries of a country, and the policy with regard to these taxes, is known technically by the name of Fiscal Policy of a Government. This policy may generally be determined in firing up the Budget, of income and outgo, of the Government, or otherwise. In the case of India this policy has been, for a long time dictated from Home, and influenced by considerations of English trade rather than the Indian. To escape this a Reform has been suggested, known as Fiscal autonomy, and due control over the Budget. The policy with regard to the Budgets, and the Fiscal policy have for many a day, or to be more truthful ever since the passing of the political power of the country first into the hands of the Kampani Bahadur and then into the hands of the British Parliament, been, in effect, against the supply of sufficient food to the people of the Indian soil. This has been pointed out over and over again, in endless ways, on endless occasions, and with all the force and earnestness at the command of the patriot, and the agitator; and by the publicist and the foreign sympathiser; and this has also on occasions been admitted by the officials under stress of duty, or the pressure of conscience. Now let us examine the provisions made in the new scheme, with regard to Budgets and the Fiscal Autonomy. First of all there is to be a Financial arrangement between the provincial and Imperial Governments, in which the present and the future councils have no voice; and as a matter of fact, so far as is known no Indian is being taken into confidence, in this respect by Lord Meston's committee. Then the arrangements to be made between the Ministers and the Members, with respect to supply of funds, to run their respective shews, will not be in the control of the legislature. Over and above this the following: "they (the Joint Committee) advise that, if the Governor in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget finds that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the executive council and his ministers on this subject, he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balance between the transferred and reserved subjects, which would continue for at least the whole life of the existing legislative council." So far the Budget. We are here as far away from the goal as ever; and possibly a few steps backward. The Fiscal Autonomy, which means autonomy in matters fiscal, i.e., independence of India in respect of Indian Fiscal policy of considerations of what are called the Foreign, Home and Imperial Policies of England, has not been vouchsafed to us further than what is conveyed by the following diplomatic recommendations of the Joint Committee; which again may or may not be accepted; may or may not be further modified if accepted; and if accepted and not modified, may or may not prove a dead letter, and lastly may or may not be interpreted diplomatically, as we know, to our cost that all State documents have been so interpreted in the past. The recommendation is: "Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt. That

(Continued on page 16.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: 4-15 and 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. Kalyan with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m

Annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Corporation Hall. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Address to the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Excelsior Theatre, 10 a.m. (S. T.).

Meeting of Bombay Motor Chauffeurs, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 11-30 a.m.

Public meeting of Depressed Classes Town Hall, 4 p.m. Mr. T. P. Brander to preside.

THURSDAY, April 16.

The Mail Steamer Nankin with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BATLIWALLA.—Bai Bachoobai, widow of Jeejeebhoy Heerjibhoy Burjorjee Batliwalla, and mother of Jehangir J. Batliwalla died yesterday afternoon, at 1 p.m., at Chota Building, Proctor Street, Grant Road. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at her residence.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. Ry. Bn: (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day at 6-16 p.m.fl.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A meeting of the Satyagraha Sabha will be held at 9 p.m. to-day in the premises of the Sabha, Krishna Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Mahatma Gandhi will address the meeting.

ELOCUTION COMPETITON.

The Elocution competition of pupils of English schools in the Bombay Presidency organiseor by the Gokhale Education Society will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Kashi Bag, C. P. Tank.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The First Annual Gathering of the past and present pupils of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School will be held to-day at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at Currimbhoy Workmen's Institute, Delisle Road, Parel. Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

122 deaths occurred from all causes on Thursday in Bombay, as against 239 on the corresponding day of last year and 169 on that of 1918. Two attacks and two deaths were reported from plague, seven attacks and six deaths from small-pox and one attacks and four deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

LAD YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

An ordinary meeting of this Union will be held at Ladvadi near C. P Tank to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when "Mahatma Gandhi" will speak on "Swadeshi". All Lad gentlemen are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay Miss Nazirbi Usman Shaikh will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Female Students and Physical Training" to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Secretary writes:—The exact dates of the said competition are to-day and to-morrow. The competition will be held at 4 p.m., to-day and to-morrow at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Competitors are requested to be present at Kashi Baug, C. P Tank,. Bombay No 4 fi

DR. TAGORE'S ADDRESS IN BOMBAY

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, will deliver a special address to the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at the Excelsior Theatre at 10 a.m. (S.T.), to-morrow. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside. The meeeting is open to the membbers of the Brotherhood free of charge by invitation Cards, Tickets are issued to others and they can be booked at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. to-day, and at the Headquarters of the Students' Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhakar's House) from 2 p.m to 9 p.m. and at the Theatre from 8 a.m. to-morrow morning.

PLATINUM TUNGSTEN NEEDLES TO FIT "RECORD" SYRINGES:—

1 c.c. Rs. 3/8; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 cc Rs 8; 10 c.c. Rs. 13:

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES

"RECORD" GLASS AND METAL:—

1 c.c. Rs. 7; 2 c.c Rs. 8/4; 5 c.c. Rs 13. 10 c.c. Rs. 14; 20 c.c. Rs. 16: ALL GLASS THREE PARTS, Substantial jackets and nozzles, solid plunger and clear marking: —1 c.c. Rs. 3; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 c.c. Rs. 10; 10 c.c. Rs. 13; 20 c.c. Rs. 15: ALL GLASS TWO PARTS, French Model:—1 c.c Rs. 2; 2 c.c. Rs. 3; 5 c.c. Rs. 5/8; 10 c.c Rs. 7/8; 20 c.c. Rs. 13/8 each. All Post Free. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street. (Opp. Cornaglia), Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTOR BRANCH. (1) DRAW WITH THE BEES BANDRA (1)

The tie in the preliminary round of the above tournament between the Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch) and The Bees from Bandra was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, when after 70 minutes' exhibition of dull and scraggy hockey, the teams reured with honours equal, both teams being credited with a goal each. The display was far too desultory to be of any interest to the spectators. The Bees were slightly better in their forwards play, while their opponents were more determined and hard working both in defence and dash, on the run of the day's play a draw is a fair index of the game.

Within three minutes from the start, after being subjected to a short spell of attack, the Y. M. C. A. forwards made a rush for the opposing defence and Wolley getting past the backs scored the only goal for the Y. M. C. A. team. The Bees retaliated and brought the ball well within the Y. M. C. A. twenty-five, but the final efforts of their forwards were too weak to be effective. Both goals were attacked in turn, but the Bandra boys lost more open chances than their opponents. Half-time arrived with the Y. M. C. A. leading by a goal to nil.

The re-start saw the Y. M. C. A. forwards making a determined rush for the opposing goal and McCarthy spoiled a chance of increasing by shooting wide. A melee ensued in the circle of The Bees, when knock-on turning on the ball, sticks and heaving were noticed for a considerable period. Nothing came off and after some mid-field play, the Young Men attacked again, but O'Neill, the Bandra custodian, warded off. The ball came to Hankins, who, however, shot wide of the mark. Thereafter The Bees attacked and forced two corners, neither of which was productive. The pressure was continued and The Bees scored their equalising point through Saldanha, a few minutes before the call of time. An extra period of ten minutes was allowed but neither team could secure the lead and the game thus ended in a draw of one goal each.

The game will be re-played on Friday, the 16th instant.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch):—Grostate, Gabriel and Hicks; Wilshaw, Twiss and Sutton; McCarthy, Hankins, Conceacio, Wolley and Duttine.

The Bees, Bandra:—R. O'Neill, L. Dharam and C. O'Neill; D. Morris, H. Banks, L. Amara; H. Green, N. Cummings, Dharma, F. Saldanha and P. Vassankar.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Reporter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) BEAT K. O. S. B.

The meeting between the Premier team of the Presidency and the King's Own Scottish Borders from the Colaba, Fort, in the same round of the above tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Friday was not productive of any better exhibition, the operations being characterised by desultory and unnecessary hard hitting and long passes on either side. In fact there was hardly anything to choose between the teams both being equal exponents of the game of hockey Pretty fast pace was kept throughout, but there was was hardly any brilliant hockey. The balance of exchanges, was fairly even and some of the players on each side were conspicuous for their individual brilliance.

The opening operations saw the K. O. S B's attacking who forced a corner but nothing resulted. The Gymkhana forwards then got going off a neat pass by Captain Mathews and a passing bout ended in Spielman hitting the ball on the run which however did not find the net. Attacks followed counter-attacks, Rev. McCormick, Capt Mathews and Lewis bearing the brunt of defence on the Gymkhana, and Major Crake, Lieutenant Davey, and C.S.M. Turnbull, doing hard work in the Scottish defence. The monotony of hit-and-run sort of play was relieved on the K. O. S. B. forwards, who were a nippier lot, making a determined rush for the Gymkhana goal. A pass from Lieutenant Bullen Smith to Major Murray, put the latter in an offside position and a fine opening was lost. The attack was continued for a considerable period and it looked ago though the Gymkhana defence had fallen to pieces. Rev. McCormick was a tower of strength and it was difficult to get past him. The play was eventually transferred to the K. O. S. B. territory and the whistle sounded half-time with the score-sheet blank.

Nothing remarkable happened during the second moiety. Both the defence were sorely taxed for sometime. A forward movement by the Gymkhana quintette looked promising, and a centre pass by Bertwistle from the right wing was lost a knock-on by Macdonell spoiling the chance of a goal. Not to be denied, the K. O. S. B. forwards were put well ahead Major Murray leading the attack. Four corners were forced in quick succession, but nothing resulted. The pressure was maintained and a nice back pass by Clarke to Macdonell saw the latter scoring the first goal for the Gymkhana. Continuing to attack the Gymkhana forwards made matters quite hot for the defence, which however, stood the test well. A melee in the K. O. S. B. ring proved rather amusing to the spectators, as either in defence or attack feeble mis-hits would neither relieve the pressure nor would they make the attack effective. Towards the close the K. O. S. B. equalised through Lieutenant Bullen-Smith, the ball going into the net after hitting the post.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... One goal.
K. O. S. B. ..... One goal.

Just a couple of minutes before the call of time the K. O. S. B. goal-keeper was penalised for handling the ball and from the ensuing penalty-bully Clarke scored the winning goal of the Bombay Gymkhana. The final scores thus stood:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... Two goals.
K. O. S. BORDERS ..... One goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—C. Ireland; Rev. McCormick and Morris; J. D. Lewis, Captain Mathews and King; J. Bertwistle, W. J. Wilsher, P. G. Clarke, H. Macdonell and R. G. Spielman.

K. O. S. B.—Lce-Corpl. Wright; Major Clarke and Thornley-Pelham; Lieut. Davey, C.S.M. Turnbull and C.S.M. Kuick, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Bullen-Smith, Major Murray, Lieut. Broadway and Pte. Black.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Cyriaco D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Parsi Cyclists v. G. I. P. Ry., Parel Mechanics' Institute.

5-30 p.m.—B. E S. Old Boys v. Republicans.

SIGNOR PALMETTO ILL.

CONCERT POSTPONED.

Unfortunately Signor Enrico Palmetto is confined to his room on medical advice at the Apollo Hotel with Malaria Fever. He is prevented from appearing at Jehangir Hall to-night, but his doctor has hopes that recovery will be sufficiently advanced in order that he may appear on Wednesday next. The Danish Caruso had prepared a delightful programme to be presented by himself. Mrs. Rayne Carbette, Miss Sylvia Mendosa (pianist) and Mr. Con Aston (accompanist to Miss Carbette.)

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

THE GREAT NECKLACE LOTTERY.

In rather less than three weeks now, the chance of participating in the greatest Lottery Bombay has known will have passed and gone, and those who omitted to purchase tickets will have unlimited time before them in which to regret their wasted opportunity.

It was certain a week ago that there would be at least 35 prizes in this remarkable Lottery, ranging downward in value from Rs. 80,000. And since then additional donations have been received to augment the already amazingly rich list of prizes. The following are gratefully acknowledged by Lady Hopper, Chairman of the Pearl Necklaces Lottery Sub-Committee:—

Mr. Vithaldas Anupchand Javeri, 1 pearl.
Mrs. Fazul Allana, 1 pearl.
Mrs. J. A. Grant, 4 years.
H. H. the Chief of Bansda, cheque for Rs. 2,000.
Mrs. Aimai Manockjee Mody, 7 pearls.

Tickets may be obtained (Rs. 10 each) from the banks and leading shops, and all agencies of the Bank of Bombay, and from the Lottery Office, Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Enquiries are still coming in from all parts of the Presidency (and from outside it) so those who mean to participate in this unique Lottery should apply immediately for their tickets, or they may be too late. Most of the prizes are on view at the Currency Office, and it is certain that no such exhibition of prizes have before been seen in Bombay. There are fortunes and heirlooms here for lucky winners; jewels that will be famous, and make their owners famous.

Every ticket purchased gives two results:—

1. A chance of winning a fortune, or any one of three dozen costly prizes.
2. Real help for the cause of Children's Welfare in Bombay.

The great Necklaces Lottery will be drawn by Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, early next month. Applications for tickets are dealt with in strict order of rotation. Apply immediately.

ALLAHABAD PRESS STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Some two hundred workmen in the Allahabad Government Press have struck work owing to unsympathetic treatment. The strike began on Wednesday and is still continuing. It is understood that the men yesterday sent five of their representatives to speak to the Superintendent of the Press but that he declined to discuss.

EXPORT OF POTATOES.

A correspondent writes:—

Many weeks ago, if I am not mistaken, it was announced that the control over the export of onions and potatoes would be removed in February or March. This has not yet been done. Thees articles are exported to places like parts of Africa, Hongkong and Singapore, mainly for the use of Indians resident there. And it is to be hoped that due facilities will again be given for exports to these places.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Mr E. H. Ghaswalla, will deliver two lectures with magic lantern slides on "Sanitation and how to avoid diseases" at the folowing places:—

To-day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Kuverji Kurupal Building, New Chinch Bunder Road. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will preside and Dr. (Mrs. Hilla Banaji Batliboi will also address ladies. (Specially arranged for ladies).

o-morrow at 9 p.m, in Mr. Jivraj Nensey's Bungalow, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway). Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappo, J.P., will preside.

A memorial protesting against the continuance of the Rent Act has been submitted to his Excellency the Governor, Bombay, by 17 landlords of Bombay.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra has donated Rs. 5,000 to the "Poona Shikshan Prasarak Mandli."

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by the Lady Wenlock, the Hon. Irene Lawley, Major W. Ross Stewart, Surgeon, and Lieut. K. Grant, Aide-de-Camp, left Victoria Terminus on Friday evening.

FAREWELL TO SIR JOHN HEATON.

TRIBUTE FROM THE BAR.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m. the judges of the High Court the members of the Bar both Original and Appellate and Attorneys of the High Court an gathered together in the Central Court to bid farewell to Sir John Heaton—it being the last day when he sat on the bench. There were also present Lady Heaton and Lady Strangman. The Hon. the Advocate-General in biding farewell to Sir John on behalf of the bar said:—

It is with feelings of deep regret that I rise on behalf of the Bar to bid farewell to your Lordship the Chief Justice.

It is now more than 12 years since your Lordship became a part of this Great Institution and a very live part your Lordship has always been. Of your Lordship's numerous activities outside this building during these 12 years and more I will say nothing. We are here to-day to speak of your Lordship as a judge. In this respect the picture left in our minds is that of an overcourteous, high-minded English gentleman with the keenest desire to do justice and never deterred from so doing by legal technicality.

Our judicial career has throughout been marked by the strictest impartiality. No judge who has ever sat in these courts has been more free from prejudice.

Whilst your sense of rectitude has caused you to abhor wrong doing and oppression, your kindness has always led you to make due allowance for human frailty.

Add to these qualifications a delicate sense of honour which has many a time shed a welcome glow upon proceedings otherwise drab and tedious, and you have the main outlines of the picture filled in.

Your Lordship will leave behind you a high example of courteousness, probity and fairness and none but pleasant recollections.

My Lord, it is with deep regret that we bid your Lordship farewell."

ON BEHALF OF APPELATE SIDE.

Mr. Patkar the Government pleader on behalf of the Appellate Bar said:—

I associate myself with all the remarks that have fallen from the Hon. the Advocate-General and take leave to say a few words on behalf of the Appellate Bar and myself.

It is nearly 14 years since, my Lord, Sir John Heaton was raised to the High Court bench. We are glad to observe that during the whole of that period the relations between the bench and the bar were of a thoroughly cordial nature, and your Lordship maintained the prestige and upheld the best traditions of this Honourable High Court. In discharging the duties of your high office your Lordship brought to bear on your work, sound judgment, ripe experience, strong commonsense and a wide knowledge of the land tenures prevailing in the different parts of the Bombay Presidency and a thorough acquaintance with the local laws, customs and institutions of the different communities in Western India. Your Lordship has introduced many wholesome reforms in the procedure of the subordinate courts so as to make the administration of justice as speedy and efficient as possible. It will take some time before the work inaugurated by your Lordship will be fully accomplished but, I may be permitted to say this, that the people in the mofussil will have no reason to complain, as they did in the past, of the law's delay. You have treated the members of the bar with kindness and courtesy and now as the time has come when we must part, we bid your Lordship a hearty farewell and wish you a long and happy life after your retirement from the High Court bench.

SIR JOHN HEATON'S REPLY.

Sir John Heaton replying said that he was grateful for the kind and appreciating terms in which his qualification had been recounted. He could say that he was not a conventional judge. He could honestly say that nobody was more desirous of doing justice. He had not the training of a lawyer. He had looked at law from outside and it had appeared to him to be a living and a vital thing. He had the profoundest reverence for the great principles of law. Every vital and living thing changed, so needs must law. If he had not that regard for precedent which is supposed essential according to the traditional methods of law, it was because law was so vital and important that it could not live and grow if ever fettered by the past. In these days when great fundamental theories like conservation of energy and indestructibility of matter had gone by the board and we had to revise in certain essentials our ideas of time and space it became a matter of speculation if even the leading principles and broad generalisations of land were beyond change. To him the human element had always been more important and interesting than the legal. His happiest recollections would be not those of cases of the law and the law reports but the memory of the men with whom he had worked and who had pleaded before him. He would always remember the faces of these men with whom he had at times strenuous disputations.

CAREER OF SIR JOHN HEATON.

The Hon. Sir Joseph John Heaton Kt., was born on the 23rd April 1860, and he joined the Indian Civil Service on the 10th September 1881. On his arrival to India he was placed under the Collector of Belgaum as Assistant to the Collector. In 1887 he was appointed Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Political and Educational Departments. He was posted as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad in 1891, which post he held for three years. He was sent on special duty to Junaghad, Rampur, and Dhrangandra States in the year 1894. In 1895 he was appointed Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, which post he held till he went on furlough in 1898. After his arrival from England in 1899 he was posted as Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik. This post he held till 1903, when he was appointed Chief Secretary to Government in charge of Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments. Then he went on furlough and on his arrival in India he was appointed Judicial Commissioner of Sind, but before he took charge Justice Batty retired and he was appointed puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. This post he held till 24th March 1920, when Sir Norman Macleod went on leave and Sir John Heaton was appointed Acting Chief Justice.

Thus after 32 years service in India Sir John Heaton relinquishes his charge as Judge of the High Court on the 23rd April 1920. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University twice and his regime was popular. He is known as the best Executive officer in the service and for that reason he was several times sent on special duties to several native states. He was kind and cordial to the members of the Bar and his practical way of dealing with the mofussil judiciary, made him popular among the Subordinate Judges. He had helped to improve the status of the Subordinate Judicial Service and so a farewell party was given to him by the Judicial Service Association on the 3rd April at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

ZOROASTRIAN HEALTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Zoroastrians was held on Thursday evening at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, Bombay to consider the provisional scheme for the formation of a Zoroastrian Physical Culture, and Health League, when Lt.-Colonel M. P. Kharegat presided.

The President, in explaining the object of the meeting, emphasised the importance of such an institution, and said that if the Parsis continued to be indifferent as they were hithertofore, to the physical culture of the community, the promotion and development of which it was in sore need and to their hygienic and sanitary improvement the community would be extinct in 200 years. Mr. Ruttonsha K. Dadachanji then read out the provisional scheme of the League. Several persons then addressed the meeting among whom were Mr. B. R. B. Paymaster, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Dr. Jehangir Daji, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Mr. Faredoon K. Dadachanji, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, and others, all of whom emphasised the importance of such an institution to improve the poor physique of the community which was getting poorer and poorer day by day. It was pointed out how the Parsis were the foremost in all branches of sport how they took a lead in all matters, and how to their great regret gradually they fell in the background. All the great nations of the world, had become world-famed by paying proper attention to the culture of their physique. If the Parsis wanted to win back their pristine glory it was essential that they should pay their whole-hearted attention to this dire need of the community. It was therefore absolutely necessary for the members of the community not only to contribute their mite, but, most important of all, to lend their humble services in making the institution a unique success, which had for its object not only the physical culture but the general sanitary and hygienic betterment. It was eventually resolved to form the League and a Provisional Committee of about 70 members, with power to add to their numbers, was appointed to go into the scheme thoroughly.

Dr. Shroff, who also addressed the meeting, announced a donation of Rs. 100 for giving prizes in connection with athletic sports which are proposed to be held on the ensuing Navroj holidays. Another donation of Rs. 2,000 for the same object, from a gentlemen who preferred to be anonymous was also announced.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India, for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 8th April. 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received:—Bombay £10,280,000; elsewhere £6,441,000 total £16,721,000.

Total amount accepted:—Bombay £1,233,000; elsewhere £767,000;; total £2,000,000.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 15th April, 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The amount of application for Reverse Councils on Thursday was £16,721,000 of which immediates were £14,746,000 and deferreds were £1,975,000. But of this two million pounds had been allotted as follows: Calcutta £683,000, Bombay £1,233,000 and Madras £84,000.

2 million pounds will be offered on Thursday, April 15th.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

Rain has fallen locally in east Central Provinces and at few stations in Orissa and southeast Madras. Sambalpur reports a quarter of an inch, Pendra three quarters and Tinnevelly a half. The temperature is below normal over most of northern and Central India.

Forecast:—No large change.

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

An appeal is being made locally by Mr. Ernest Kirk, Travelling Organizer of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, for funds to complete the Central Hall (which is to be proposed to name Bombay Hall) in connection with the new structure for the National Girls' School at Coimbatore. The estimate for the structure, which is nearing completion, is Rs. 50,000, most of which has already been donated in Coimbatore district. The Bombay Hall will cost about Rs. 5,000. Donations for the same will be gratefully received by Mr. E. Kirk, c/o Mr. Mavji Govindji, Apollo St., Fort.

LATEST CABLES.

ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 10

PARIS.—At the Council of Ambassadors, M. Millerand read a Note, which he subsequently presented to the German charge d'affaires. The Note consists largely of the exposition of the French case vis-a-vis the Allies, as much as in relation to Germany. It mentions that the occupation of the German towns was carried out after the Allies had been notified and consulted and dwells on the fact that since the Treaty came into operation France has frequently abandoned her own standpoint in deference to the Allies but was compelled to act when confronted by the violation of the general stipulation of the Treaty, particularly affecting France and also by the breach of the German promise. It refers to Germany's neglect to carry out the most urgent reparations and German disregard for required authorisation, respecting the movement of troops in Ruhr for which a formal consent was only applied for after the event and mentions that the Council, held in London on March 25th, expressed the opinion that the French proposal to occupy Frankfort and Darmstadt was inopportune. The Note points out that Germany applied to France direct for an authorisation for the entry of troops into Ruhr. It shows that their entry was initiated by the German military party and that the disarmament clauses have not yet been carried out and contends that France acted in the general interest as well as in that of her own security. It emphasises that France will evacuate the occupied towns, whenever the German troops evacuate the neutral zone and places stress on France's hope, notwithstanding the present attitude, which is not prompted by hostility, soon to resume normal commercial relations with Germany on the basis of economic co-operation and agreements whereby the European situation may be benefited. It invites German overtures in this connection and foreshadows a possibility of French initiative.

Berlin.—The inter-Allied Military Commission has reminded the Foreign Office of the necessity of carrying out the undertaking to disband Reichswehr by April 10th and points out that Reichswehr on the full basis, equivalent to that for mobilisation, frequently engages in military exercises.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 10, 1910.

LORD SINHA ON THE WAR PATH.

Startled probably by the conduct of the Moderates, who attended the Midnapore Conference, the Under-Secretary of State for India has denounced Nationalists as a party too abominable for friendship and invited his own party to stand firm against co-operation. To understand the worth of his lordship's advice, we ask readers to forget, for the moment, the august personality of the speaker and confine themselves purely to his argument. If his words—assuming Lord Sinha is correctly reported—are thus examined, they will show a level of mean partisanship which must repel the most hidebound of Moderates. The advice given by his lordship, forgetful of the fact that he is an Indian and in office, is not only puerile but positively mischievous. Before weighing the two precious arguments adduced by him to prove the untouchability of Nationalists, a word may be useful to show his general attitude towards those who omit to worship in his shrine. Any man with a live sense of fairplay must disapprove of the action of the Government in excluding Congressmen from the Rules and Regulations Committee formed in the Imperial Council. Orthodox exponents of moderation, like the "Leader" and the "Servant of India," while appreciating the tribute to the favourite wife, regretted the grossness of the discrimination. Lord Sinha, instead of making use of his opportunities to correct or point out the mistake, approved of it. Sir William Marris, in defending the action of Government, referred to Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu as "two qualified representative Indian gentlemen" who approved of it. After detailing their experience, Sir William said:

"Having had such experience of both sides, they are entitled to speak with great authority; and they have expressed themselves as abundantly satisfied with the anxious care which Government is taking to meet, to ascertain and to satisfy non-official opinion; and indeed they went so far as to say the arrangements made by Government had exceeded all expectations which they had entertained in the matter. . . . . ."

The action of Government gave them "abundant satisfaction" in spite of the fact that representatives of the bulk of opinion in the country had been purposely scorned! The present speech of Lord Sinha is a free outflow of the party-spirit which was welling up in his heart and gives the lie to the "representative" character assigned to his lordship by Sir William Marris. Lord Sinha is a clever man and fine adaptationist, and though we are surprised at the thorough manner in which he has fitted himself in his environments, we have henceforth to count him as an official who has acquired the likes and dislikes of the submerged bureaucrat.

Lord Sinha, in his mighty indictment of the Nationalists, began with a glowing tribute to the "unique services rendered by the Moderate party in England." Every cobbler praises his own leather and it may be useless to dwell on the infirmity through which he belauds the services of his party. He proclaimed himself as a militant party man and praised the "unique services" of the party of which he was member. He was personally against co-operation between Moderates and "Extremists," as the differences between them were fundamental. May we say that if Moderates are prepared to share the bitter factiousness of his lordship, there would be no difficulty in getting the spirit required for fratricidal feuds. Is this the spirit—and the tone of his lordship shows that it is not conceived to be a party convention—which Lord Sinha commends to his countrymen? We ask the public to take note of the appreciation of the party-spirit almost as an end in itself, the bias of the authorities with regard to parties and the pleasurable sensation of party-patrons at the "discomfiture" of opponents. Lord Sinha is not wont to commit indiscretions; and we must take his alliance, as an official, with the Moderates, and the latent, minatory tone he affected towards "Extremists," as a warning to the country as to what it might expect. Frankly, the need for independent and courageous public life is urgent. If the threat of political ostracism now openly launched towards non-Moderates, is to materialise, we shall have disastrous results, but no one will be in doubt as to how they will have been forced.

The first unbridgeable difference his lordship saw, was over the Punjab. The Moderates, it would seem, felt sure that when the Hunter Committee Report was published, the fullest justice would be done to the Punjab. His lordship must be certain of it, more as an official aware of coming events than as a Moderate. Anyhow, we are glad of the forecast. The "Pall Mall Gazette"—which now and then gets interviews with Mr. Montagu—expects that Mr. Montagu will take all action connected with official misconduct, before the publication of the Report. If no opportunity is to be given for the expression of public opinion, before action, it will be a mistake likely to result in nominal justice. However that may be, Lord Sinha is gratified that the Moderates have not offered "violent comments" on the Punjab affair. Moderates will refuse to pride themselves over the tribute of stoicism offered to them. Though in the matter of relief and reparation Moderates exhibited the slothfulness of their class, they denounced the Punjab atrocities pretty "violently." His lordship may in the Upper House have felt a measure of tranquillity which it was impossible for sufferers and eye-witnesses to enjoy. This plea for the suspension of feelings, is a spurious one. The Nationalists did condemn outrages; they ascertained facts and proved them when it was made impossible by the Hunter Committee; they collected money and dispensed relief to the sufferers. If the cumulative effect of these acts of succour and publicity is to put the "Extremist" out of court, he may well take condemnation as praise. The Moderates did not, on the whole, see for themselves or adequately feel for the Punjab havoc, and it is no credit to be told that they kept all faculties in fine control and ought to make capital of their omissions. Nationalists felt for the Punjab and bore the brunt of relief. And can Lord Sinha quote these transitory differences of conduct, as an argument for a permanent break among his countrymen? As to the Khilafat, it is a matter deeply interwoven with religious obligations, and it is absurd to drag the question for discovering political faults, at a time when the heart of Moslems are being lacerated. Let us assure Lord Sinha that the Khilafat is not a question useful for distinguishing the complexion of political opinion among people. Things are in a state of flux and it is unfair to drag in a vexed question to test differences between Moderates and "Extremists." The lines of demarcation between Moderates and "Extremists" do not tally with views on the Khilafat question. Moslems, known for moderation and quiescence, feel strongly on the question and any classification of them, according to political party-labels, would be absurd and resented by the people. Lord Sinha ought never to have strained the position for the damning of Nationalists. Mr. Basu, noticing the bitter extremism of his exalted ally, tried to draw out of the mess with a mild contradiction, namely, that he was in favour of cooperation with the Extremist party when it was necessary and desirable and when the interest of the country demanded it. He, however, defined the eternal attitude of Moderation in terms that will bear repetition: "We are now given more than we wanted and as much as we deserve." It is the formula of timidity and sloth, which well sums up their opinion—on most things in the world. Lord Sinha had no doubt that the Moderate party would ultimately win. Why ultimately, when they are scoring all along the line? Nationalists have to carry on the work they have chosen and it is immaterial how the prizes go and how credit is claimed. Everyone knows that the national revival of the land is at the root of reforms and knows the lead given by national workers in the cause. Lord Sinha ought not to forget it, while he is on the crest of the good fortune which has flowed from that revival. Nationalists will pursue their aims without fear or faltering. Both the tests of differentiation which his lordship chose show the absurdity of perpetual rancour. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, after his experience of Sholapur, was wiser in his testimony than Lord Sinha with his vision of Midnapur. While bitterness gradually dies down, what is it that the Indian Under-Secretary of State has to say? His message is "Let it be war!"

Notes of the Day.

An Ominous Episode.

The Ruhr affair is now fairly closed. France, being satisfied that the Germans will evacuate the neutral zone, is going to withdraw her troops. What was the object of France in assuming a bellicose attitude when German troops for the safety of the country proceeded to check the preparations of the Reds at its door. It was "for the purpose of conclusively proving to the Germans that they must carry out the peace terms." Incessant rattling of the sabre is not a very conclusive way of proving anything. What France has done is to retire from the demonstration with a poor and graceless excuse. The terms of the Peace Treaty cannot, every one of them, be carried out, and the bulk of British opinion realises the necessity of modification. The warning was first delivered by General Smuts who made a scathing denunciation of the Carthaginian Peace. The Ruhr incident proves that there are clauses that cannot be fulfilled; German troops had to enter the disturbed area and France has had to admit that the object of the measure was not a fit matter for another war. It is refreshing to note that Britain did not actively support France in her mighty effort to prove that she would not oput up with any nonsense touching the breach of the peace terms. France is jealous and exacting, and, at the time of the Kapp outbreak, she made the declaration that the peace terms should be observed, no matter what happened to Germany. If, for every trifling act of self-defence, the victors are going to threaten war, in spite of assurances regarding the *bona fides* of the act, Europe may be taken to have been completely Balkanised. Germany's aim was to save the country from a Red insurrection, but the sleepless sentinels of peace lashed themselves into a fury to prove the unregenerate Hun could not have his own way.

The War-Spirit.

Britain and France have a lot of commercial and colonial interests to cement their friendship, and the alliance is valuable. If the peace-terms are impossible of perfect execution—as indeed they are recognised to be—will there be another war? If the French spirit of undying antagonism to the Germans, who have themselves to thank for that spirit, is to break into military threats at every provocation, Britain will have trying times in the future. The French spirit in the formulation of the Peace Treaty is described by Mr. Keynes. He writes:—

"For Clemenceau made no pretence of considering himself bound by the Fourteen points and left chiefly to others such concessions as were necessary from time to time to save the scruples or the face of the President. So far as possible, therefore, it was the policy of France to set the clock back and to undo what, since 1870, the progress of Germany had accomplished. By loss of territory and other measures, her population was to be curtailed; but chiefly the economic system, upon which she depended for her new strength, the vast fabric built upon iron, coal and transport, must be destroyed. If France could seize, even in part, what Germany was compelled to drop, the unequality of strength between the two rivals for European hegemony might be remedied for many generations. Hence sprang those cumulative provisions for the destruction of highly organised economic life."

But there is such a thing as reining your debtor and the attitude of France towards Germany, in fact or a real Red peril, must be considered as unwise as it is unfortunate.

Bolshevist Currency in India.

But for the fact that for some time past "The Times" of London has been sedulously engaged in propagating the myth that Bolshevist agents have been actively at work in this country undermining the loyalty of "the masses," the novel views of our London contemporary on the circulation of Rouble notes in India would not call for comment. We are told by "The Times" that the "credulous, disaffected people of India have been persuaded to accept the Bolshevist currency on the pretext that the Bolshevists were about to appear and change their currency." May we point out to our sapient contemporary that a large part of "Bolshevist" currency was imported into this country when the Russians were the Allies of Great Britain and that it was accepted in exchange for goods sold by India to Russia? Nay, both the Imperial Government and our own Government actively abetted the transactions by sending a trade Commission from this country to Russia and appealing to people here to open trade connections with our erstwhile Allies. It was no fault of the people of India that those Allies turned inimical. Even after the Russians turned "Bolshevist" the Government of this country never warned the people against importing Russian currency. How can "The Times" say then that there was any ulterior motive in the acceptance and circulation of Bolshevist currency in India? Those who traded in rouble notes had no other than purely monetary, that is to say, speculative, interest in view. "The Times" suggestion of any disloyal motive is too puerile and preposterous to be seriously entertained.

Railway Overcrowding and Irregularity.

The Corporation have awakened none too soon to the grave dangers of permitting overcrowding on the local railways. The tragedy of last week on the G. I. P. line must have given a rude shock to them as well as to the railway authorities, both of whom have not been displaying any over-anxiety as regards the daily over-crowding on the local trains, of which they must have been fully aware. So far as we are aware, no effective steps have been taken by the two companies concerned to meet the growing requirements of local passengr traffic, especially in regard to regularity of service. Owing to the scarcity of housing accommodation as well as on account of the enormous increase in the population of the city, the suburban services are being availed of by more and more people as days pass. But neither the number of trams nor the number of carriages appears to hav kept pace with the growing volume of traffic. Hence the increasing tendency on th part of the railway staff to connive at the overcrowding and even gross disregard of such necessary regulations as the prohibition of travelling on the foot-boards. As several of our correspondents have pointed out, travelling on the foot-boards is a common enough spectacle to be seen in these days. The recent tragedy, however, has brought vividly home to all concerned the gravity of the danger involved. It is to be hoped that both the Railways will henceforth take strict precautions against the repetition of such undesirable methods of travel. But they should, at the same, take early steps to increase the rolling stock commensurate with the daily growing traffic. Not the least cause of overcrowding is the irregularity of the train service which has now become as chronic as it is exasperating. The B. B. & C. I. Railway seems to be a particularly unheeding offender in this respect. The scheme for the electrification of both the railways requires to be taken on hand so that the suburban service may be accelerated and the prevailing congestion and irregularity relieved.

A Matter for Redress.

Mysterious are indeed the ways of officialdom. Will anyone satisfactorily explain why the concessions sanctioned by the Government, as per Army Instruction (India) No. 762 of September 9, 1919, granting additional allowance to civilian establishments under the Army Department to meet the increased cost of living caused by the war, should be withheld, by some mysterious hand from the clerks of the Army Clothing Depot? As pointed out by a correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, no discretionary powers are granted to the departmental heads under the Government of India order, and yet we see the concession snatched away at the last moment for some unknown reasons. Not only has the allowance been withheld from the clerks, but, we are informed, the official responsible for this high-minded step asked for the removal of the man who had the courage to bring the grievance to the notice of the authorities! If the facts, as represented to us, are true, the petty-mindedness exhibited by the departmental officials in the whole affairs is deplorable. May we hope that justice will yet be done to the poor clerks, for it is monstrous that they should be deprived of their dues on the whim of any individual official.

MILITARY SITUATION IN RUHR.

GERMAN PLEA OF ANARCHY EXAMINED.

BRITISH PARTICIPATION NOT PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

An authoritative statement on the military situation describes the situation in Ruhr as still disturbed, but, details of the recent happenings are obscure. After relating the circumstances leading to the French occupation of the German cities, it refers to the repeated German Government assertions of anarchic conditions in the district threatening the whole of Germany with starvation and economic disaster, failing immediate restoration of order by troops entering the neutral zone and says that reports from other sources make it doubtful whether the situation was really so serious as the German Government made out.

It is understood that the whole question is being carefully considered by the Cabinet Council in London to-day and it is very improbable that the British troops will participate in the occupation of the German centres in the neutral zone.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN RUHR REGION.

GERMANS PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

Paris.—A message from Mayence states that the only incident which marked the French advance, was that a German armoured car fired two shells on the cavalry patrol.

A German communiqué protests against the advance which, they say, is neither in accordance with the Peace Treaty nor with the insignificance of the German measures in Ruhr.

REICHSWEHR TROOPS OCCUPY ESSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

Berlin.—The Reichswehr troops occupied Essen last night.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE NEUTRAL ZONE?

FRENCH TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN THEREAFTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

Reuter learns from an authoritative French source that there is reason to believe that the Germans will evacuate the neutral zone in a few days, whereupon the French troops will be withdrawn closing the incident, which will have served the purpose of proving conclusively to the Germans that they must carry out the treaty terms.

REDS SURRENDERING.

CENTRAL COUNCIL TRANSFERRED TO BARMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

Berlin.—Long columns of the Reds in

(Continued on page 14.)

MOSLEM-JEW COLLISIONS.

TEN CORPSES COLLECTED SO FAR.

BRITISH SOLDIERS RESTORE ORDER IN JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 9.

Cairo.—Travellers from Jerusalem report that the conflict between the Jews and the Moslems has been resumed. The Arab feeling against the Jews is very acute.

Collisions have occurred between the religious processions celebrating the Moslem Mebimoussa and the Jewish Passover knives being used and huge stones wrenched up from roadway near the Jaffa Gate. Ten corpses have been collected.

British soldiers appeared at the height of the melee and everything calmed down immediately.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

DAMAD FERID AS GRAND VIZIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

Constantinople.—In the new Cabinet, Damad Ferid is Grand Vizier, Reschid Bey, Minister of the Interior, and Mehmed Vid, Minister of Marine and War *ad interim*.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

1089 CASES IN THREE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The official return of the Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland from January 1st, 1919, to March 29th last, shows that the outrages totalled 1,089, of which 588 were in Muenster, 269 in Leinster, 137 in Connaught and 95 in Ulster.

The outrages include 36 murders, five being civilians, 81 cases of firing at persons, namely, 55 police, 12 military and 14 civilians, 32 assaults, 426 raids on arms, 389 being on civilians, 47 incendiary fires, 54 cases of firing into dwellings, namely, 24 police dwellings and 30 civilians.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrives Bombay this morning. He will deliver a special address to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-morrow at 10 a.m. (S.T.) The Ripon Club will give a dinner to Dr. Rabindranath on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held an Investiture at Government House on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Farewell Dinner Party to the Hon. Sir John and Lady Heaton.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Secretariat on Friday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd held a meeting of the Red Cross Committee at Government House on Friday afternoon.

SHAIK-UL-ISLAM'S ARREST.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S PROTEST.

DISMAYED AND HORRIFIED.

MESSAGE TO KING-EMPEROR.

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE.")
LONDON, April 7.

The following telegram has been addressed to the Premier, Secretary of State for India and the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"Indian Khilafat Delegation learn with dismay and horror, that the Shaikh-ul-Islam, the highest religious dignitary after the Khalifa at the seat of the Khilafat, has been arrested and deported by the Allies to Malta. It clearly appears that they do not yet appreciate how disastrous an impression such events are certain to create in India and throughout the East, already greatly exasperated by the occupation of Constantinople and similar provocative action. The Allies denounced the German treatment of Cardinal Mercier. Thi is undoubtedly worse. Indian Mussalmans are already deeply wounded at the arrest of their great divine Maulana Mahmood Hasan in the sanctuary of the Faith at Mecca and deportation to Malta where apparently he still remains interned, despite the recent Imperial Proclamation. The Delegation consider it entirely at variance with their loyal duty to His Majesty if they failed to bring home to his Government the extreme gravity of the consequences which are bound to follow such attacks upon their Faith, which are destructive of the very fabric of Empire. They request you to be good enough to bring the protest to the knowledge of His Gracious Majesty, the Emperor of India."

THE KHILAFAT

AND GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

MR. GANDHI PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

In connection with the National Week, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, on the open space near the French Bridge, Bombay, last night. Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani presided, and there was a very large attendance, among those present being Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Abul Kassim, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Jamnadas, K. Mehta, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, and others.

After prayers had been said, Mr. Shunkerlal G. Banker, proposing that Mr. Chotani be requested to take the Chair, said they were all aware how zealously Mr. Chotani had been working in the cause of Islam and they could not have got a better man than him to preside over their deliberations there that night. They all prayed that with God's help, Mr. Chotani's efforts might be crowned with success.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri then read out the notice convening the meeting.

MR. CHOTANI.

Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, the President, addressing the assembly, said.—

It is an admitted fact that the Khilafat question has most intensely exercised the minds, of not only the Muslims, but of all the chief communities of India.

We have done all that could and should have been done, but the ruling passion, the lust for power and territory, and the bigotry of Europe is dragging us to a disasterous end. The Indian Moslems have, for centuries regarded the Ottoman Empire as their own, and looked with veneration upon its Sovereign as their Khalifa and the warden of the Holy Places of Islam. We have fully explained to the Government that the dismemberment of the Khalifa's Empire would be inconsistent with the requirements of our Faith, which is much dearer to us than our lives. But our repeated representations have had no effect so far. The spirit of crusaders seems to be abroad and makes responsible statesmen forgetful even of their pledges. Since the time of the Armistice, the Christian Europe has done all it could not only to torture the Turks but also to humiliate Islam. In Smyrna, the Turks have been subjected to the most terrible butchery and brutality ever recorded in history.

Women and children have been massacred. Thousands of Muslims have been made homeless and are dying in large numbers, of exposure and starvation.

We have got the evidence of even the British eye-witnesses to authenticate the statements regarding the Greek atrocities committed in Smyrna.

As regards the humiliation of Islam, Moslem Holy Places of Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia have been occupied by Christian Powers. Even the seat of the Khalifa has been taken possession of, and the latest instance of humiliating Islam is the deportation of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

As the President of the Central Khilafat Committee I beg to assure the British Government that we have been doing all we could to restrain the feelings of our co-religionists, but we find it more and more difficult, with this policy of pin-pricks, rather stabs, adopted most of all by Great Britain against the Muslim Empire and Islam itself, to check the religious enthusiasm of our brethren. The efforts of Muslim and also Hindu leaders like Mahatama Gandhi are directed to ward off any violent measures. It is a well known fact that Muslims love the honour of their religion more than their lives.

Gentlemen, before I conclude, I should like to point out, that the Muslims and Hindus of India are not only united over the question of the Khilafat but also in all the political questions relating to our motherland India. This is the National Week in memory of the tragedies in the Punjab. The blood of Hindus and Muslims mingled in Jallianwalla Bagh and other places last year, and cemented the Hindu Moslem Unity. We are determined that it should be made impossible to repeat those horrible scenes witnessed last year at Jallianwalla Bagh, etc. We should unitedly adopt all such measures as would make the repetition of those massacres impossible. "Never again" should be our cry to the bureaucratic of India.

In the end I pray that the Almighty God may keep us united and help us in reaching our goal.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Hindu, Mahomedan and others the inhabitants of Bombay trusts that the Khilafat question will be solved consistently with the just demand of the Mahomedans of India and with the solemn pledges of His Majesty's Minister and this meeting records its opinion that in the event of adverse decision being arrived at, it will be the duty of every Indian to withdraw co-operation from the Government until the pledges are fulfilled and Muslim sentiment conciliated."

Mr. Gandhi said they had met there that night not exclusively in connection with the question of the Khilafat but rather to look back on what had happened in India during the last twelve months. The two events that stood out most prominent among others were the inauguration of Swadeshi and the laying of the foundation of genuine Hindu-Moslem unity. The first was started in April and the latter became an accomplished fact when Hindu and Moslem blood mingled together in Jallianwalla Bag. Since then, that unity had gone on increasing. He appealed to the Hindus to sympathise with and support their Mahomedan brethren in the Khilafat question and thus cement that unity for good. Muslim hearts were sore, as they had never before been sore, over the threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and over the question of Khilafat. If the Hindus failed to sympathise with the Mahomedans on the present occasion the great opportunity of cementing the unity would go, never perhaps to recur.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said he had never blindly supported a cause and would never so support one. He asked them to support the Mahomedans because he felt that the Moslem cause was just. He had read the report of what happened at the interview between the Prime Minister and the Khilafat Deputation, and he found there was no demand urged by the Deputation that was not just. Now what they naturally expected in the Prime Minister of the British Empire was that he should adhere to the solemn promises he had made whilst the war was on, regarding the Turkish question. What the Moslems of India wanted was that the *status quo ante bellum* should be maintained as far as possible regarding Turkey. They desired, among other things, that Constantinople and Turkey-in-Europe should remain in Turkish hands, and that there should be Turkish suzereignty over the Jaziratul Arab. As to those parts of Turkey, which had a majority of non-Moslem population, the European Powers might ask for whatever guarantees they liked from Turkey for the protection of the non-Moslem races, provided those guarantees were not prejudicial to the position of the Sultan. If the Arabs, who were Moslems, wanted self-Government, they might have it but there should be the suzereignty of the Sultan over them. When they in India asked for self-government it did not mean that they did not want British rule. There was no Hindu or Mahomedan who was against the British flag waving over India. Similarly, Arabia might be granted self-government but the suzereignty of the Sultan should be there. In conclusion Mr. Gandhi earnestly entreated his Mahomedan brethren to refrain from violence. Their cause was just and with God's help it was bound to triumph.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the resolution, said the Moslem cause was just, and if the promise, so solemnly given by the Prime Minister, were not kept it would be a disgrace to the whole of Europe. When England joined the war it was stated that Germany was aiming at world-domination and that England had joined the war with clean hands. Mr. Brailsford, the eminent writer, had justly said that if England wanted to justify this assertion then she must come out of the war with empty hands. He (the speaker) hoped Hindu-Moslem unity would be strengthened day by day. He joined in Mr. Gandhi's appeal to Mahomedans to refrain from violence.

HON. MR. ABUL KASSIM.

The Hon. Mr. Abul Kassim of Bengal, supporting the resolution, said they had spoken over and over again and drawn the attention of the British Government to the soreness of Moslem hearts over the Turkish question but unfortunately no attention was paid to it. He hoped the British Government would recognise the justice of Moslem claims.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, and Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, further supported the resolution.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Saukat Ali, further supporting the resolution, said Mr. Gandhi was going to England on the 20th April and would tell the Ministers what they felt about the question in India and their final decision. And after his return they would decide finally what steps to take.

Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta further supported the resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FRICTION.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

FIGHTING AT NIKOLSK AND HABAROVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

Shanghai.—A message from Tokio, dated April 6th, states that the War Office has announced that reports have been received of the beginning of hostilities on April 5th between the Japanese and the Russians at Nikolsk and Habarovsk.

RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVT: AND LITHUANIA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN ON APRIL 15.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

Copenhagen.—A message from Kovno states that the Russian Soviet Government has agreed to begin peace negotiations with Lithuania on April 15th.

ALL QUIET AT VLADIVOSTOCK

JAPANESE RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 9.

SHANGHAI.—A telegram from Harmin says that all is quiet at Vladivostock. The Japanese have retired from public buildings and railway station seized during fighting on the previous day and have hauled down the Japanese flag. The Affair is attributed to the retaliation arising out of the patrol incident.

EMPIRE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

INDIA TO CONTRIBUTE £4,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 9.

The report of the Imperial Conference issued to-day recommends early formation of an Empire Bureau of Statistics.

It suggests that the money necessary for the maintenance of the bureau should be provided by joint contributions from various countries concerned, in proportion agreed upon. For example, the one basis of apportionment before the Conference was as follows:—

United Kingdom £16,000 sterling.
India £4,000.
Canada £3,250.
Australia £2,000.
New Zealand £1,000.
South Africa £1,750.
Colonies and the protectorates £2,000.

BOLSHEVIST CURRENCY IN INDIA.

"THE TIMES" ON GOVERNMENT ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 9.

"The Times" says that the fact that two and a half millions sterling worth of rouble notes have been found in India is surprising and significant. The ordinance promulgated by the Government of India is plainly intended to deal with sudden emergency. "The Times" concludes that the credulous, disaffected people of India have been persuaded to accept the Bolshevist currency on the pretext that the Bolshevists were about to appear and change their currency. If so the action of the Government of India seems to have protected if not destroyed the scheme.

JALLIANWALA BAUG.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOTAL RS. 2,58,000.

The following are further contributions towards the Jallianwala Baug Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	2,55,000
Mr Veniehanker Dayaram ...	25
Messrs. Jumabhai & Co. ...	25
Mr Y. G. Pandit ...	100
Dr. P. Dhargalker ...	250
A sympathiser ...	100
A Cutchi Gentleman ...	100
Through Mr. Lalco ...	80/10
Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit ...	500
Mr. Rajendra Ravishanker ...	100
Mr. Vaikunthrai Lalubhai Samaldas ...	100
Mr. J. L. Mehta ...	100
Mr. Ajitrai Vitaldas Mehta ...	51
Mr. Bavabhai Achalji Vaidya ...	25
Mr. Tribhuvandas Hamchand ...	25
Mr. Bhagwanji Hirachand ...	21
"Lilla" through Bhai Mathuradas ...	52
Mr. Mulji Liladhar ...	51
Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji ...	151
Mr. Ootamchand Hirji ...	201
Mr. Harakhchand Mackanji ...	251
Mr. Amerchand Kalidas ...	251
Dr. N. Cooper ...	25
Dr. P. T. Patel ...	100

GUJRATI STREE MANDAL MEETING.

RS. 3,200 COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At a meeting of the Gujerati Stree Mandal, presided over by Shrimati Saraladevi Chaudharani, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to take such steps as would prevent a repetition of the tragedy at Jallianwalla Bagh on the 13th April last, and exhorting the members to subscribe to and collect subscriptions for the proposed memorial to be erected for the commemoration of the memory of the innocent people who were killed that day in the Jallianwalla Bagh.

Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 3,200 were announced at the meeting. Many ladies are busily engaged in the task of collecting funds for the Punjab Memorial, the enthusiastic volunteers being drawn from all the communities.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION RS. 2,58,000.

As will be seen from the figures published elsewhere Bombay has, to date, contributed Rs. 2,58,000 towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT LAHORE.

COLLECTIONS FOR JALLIANWALLA FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived at Lahore to-day from Amritsar addressed a large gathering of citizens of Lahore outside Bradlaugh Hall on the Jallianwala Bagh memorial and lessons to be learnt from the National Week. In concluding his speech he appealed for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund and in response to his appeal several thousands were collected on the spot. At Amritsar, where the Pandit addressed a gathering yesterday, at Jallianwala Bagh on the same subject collections were made amounting to a lakh of rupees.

JALLIANWALA MEMORIAL.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following in your valuable paper?

I read an appeal for funds in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial. On its perusal some ideas have struck me, which I thought I ought to submit to the thinking public.

With regard to the necessity of having a Memorial for the Jallianwalla massacre of our innocent fellow brethren, there can be no two opinions. The question is with what motive this memorial is to be erected and what is to be its character. It is the primary duty of all right-thinking men in this country to consider first the question of the motive underlying the idea of erecting this Memorial to the victims of Jallianwala Baug.

The movement is supported by our

(Continued on page 14.)

FACTORY LABOUR.

A 10-HOUR DAY.

PRINCIPLE AGREED TO BY BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

We understand that a representation has been addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association, agreeing to a 10 hour day labour in the Mills as recommended by Articles 10 and 19 of the Convention of the Washington Labour Conference.

In the course of their memorial, the Millowners state:—"Your Memorialists, therefore, submit that it is to the interest both of Capital and Labour in India, in so far as that Labour is employed in any Industries at present covered by the Indian Factories Act, that a 10 hours day, or a 60 hour week, as recommended by the International Labour Conference held at Washington, should be adopted for the whole of India at the earliest possible date.

Your memorialists are also desirous that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to make one further amendment in the Factories Act 12 of 1911, which has become necessary by reason of the recent introduction by certain of the mills in Bombay, of the practice of working two shifts a day, of from 8 to 10 hours each, consequent upon the reduction in the working hours from twelve to ten hours a day. Your memorialists submit that so long as the accommodation available for housing the additional labour required to work two shifts a day is so totally inadequate as at present, the practice of working two shifts a day constitutes a serious menace and danger to the health of the city.

Your memorialists venture to suggest with the greatest respect that in view of the conditions existing in Bombay at the present time, which your memorialists submit are peculiar to the city of Bombay, and in view of the fact that under the Factories Act 12 of 1911 the Local Government has no power to refuse an application by a mill for permission to work more than one shift a day, it is a matter of urgent necessity that the Factories Act should be so amended as to confer upon the Local Government the power to refuse an application by a mill for permission to work more than one shift a day, if in the opinion of the Local Government such refusal is necessary or desirable owing to the impossibility of housing the additional Labour required."

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The suggestion appearing in Mr. Samaldas Gandhi's letter published in your to-day's issue, is indeed, opportune and deserves to be taken up whole-heartedly by all right-minded and patriotic Indians as well as non-Indians. And some thing more. We should not be only content with passing such a public resolution requesting the Governor of Bombay to allow Mr. Horniman a passport to return to India. Advantage should be taken of the occasion and another resolution for presentation of a Public Purse, as a mark of our appreciation and debt of gratitude for the invaluable services he has rendered to us, be passed. Such step, besides being a mark of public appreciation, would also be in a way compensatory for the loss he is made to bear so unjustly and wrongfully on our account.

It is to be deeply regretted that a public wrong of such an unjust character should remain unrighted till now and tall talks about inauguration of a New Era and vital change in the Angle of Vision go loosely talked of both in Press and Public.

Let it be as it may. As true citizens it is our duty to see that our Government does not remain unabsolved of a heavy charge of calculated wrong and injustice, even though the case may be an individual one. This can only be done if we are unflinching in our demand and our attitude unmistakable. Let us show by our such public actions, as we have so often done, that the Government shall have to wash their hands of such an affair and yield to the wishes of the people. And what for all this? A worst kind of interment forced upon quite an innocent man only because he could afford to be little more freedom-loving and true to his conscience. Oh, we could never forget the wrong that has been done and prolonged so long.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. G.

Bombay, March 9.

Dewan Bahadur Parankusam Naidu, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, on Thursday afternoon handed over charge to Mr. C. B. N. Pelley, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Trichinopoly Range. The former reverts to his place as Deputy Commissioner.

The death took place on Thursday at the Presidency General Hospital of Mr. R. A. Stephen, Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Excise and Salt Department.

SIND TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR TEMPERANCE LESSONS I SCHOOLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 7.

The Sind Temperance Conference held at Sukkur during Easter attracted a large number of Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Shewasingh, Chairman of the Reception Committee read an address pointing out the evil effects of drink.

The resolutions passed emphasised the need of introducing temperance lessons in school text-books and reducing the number of shops for drink. One of the resolutions appointed a committee for the whole of Sindh to carry on temperance work systematically throughout the year.

Prof. Vaswani's Presidential address reviewed the temperance situation in Sind. He regretted the decline in enthusiasm for social reform, examined scientifically the evil effects of alcohol on the body, mind and character, urged total prohibition and not simply control, indicated the methods of temperance work, and desired the people to send men of character to the Reformed Councils, the Excise being a transferred subject. In his closing appeal he asked the audience to look to themselves for strength. No reforms, he urged, could avail them if they would indulge in self depreciation and not believe in the spirit.

HEAVY RAIN IN E. BENGAL.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO JUTE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Reports from East Bengal show that heavy rain has caused extensive damage to Jute crop.

AERIAL DERBY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Commodore Beaumont, president of the Aerial Derby Commission left for Madras last night after visiting South India. He would go to Europe to make necessary arrangements for round the world Derby to take place in next year.

MRS. BESANT ON ROWLATT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really a pitiable spectacle to see that old controversies which had received a deserved burial should now be unnecessarily revived through the ignorance of scribblers who rush into print without proper and careful enquiry. I was amused to witness one of your correspondents by name Mr. G. A. Kumble thus rushing into print and exposing himself to the charge of ignorant criticism. May I ask this estimable gentleman to say if he has taken the trouble to read what Mrs. Besant said and wrote about the Rowlatt Act last year; if he had, I am sure, he would not have found himself in the ridiculous position as he has now done. The question, that he asks Mrs. Besant to answer, in your to-day's issue is based on ignorance of facts and want of care on the part of the writer. If he had read Mrs. Besant's views on the Rowlatt legislation, he would have been spared the ridicule to which he has laid himself open. He, in his ignorance makes Mrs. Besant say to a representative of the Associated Press in Simla and also imagines her to have written in "New India" "that there was nothing in it which a good citizen can object to." Without going into the explanation or defence of this statement I must at once point out to Mr. Kumble that the statement is entirely incorrect. She never made such a statement either to the A. P. I. or in "New India." The version of her interview to the A. P. I. that appeared in the press in the first instance was a distortion of the correct view which was subsequently forced out by "New India" from the Agents of the A. P. I. and was published in "New India" alone, the rest of the Indian Press thinking it wise and convenient not to reproduce it for reasons best kn wn to themselves. To me it is a specimen of the ever expedient policy of "suppressio veri" and "publicio falsi."

If your esteemed correspondent had followed the c ntroversy then going on in "New India" he would not have now unnecessarily occupied your space which could have been better utilized. I may tell him and those of his frame of mind that the statement on which he relies is entirely false. What she is reported to have actually said is "that there is nothing in it which an honest citizen, unless he is a revolutionary or anarchist, can resist". Let your correspondent compare this version with the one he has taken his stand upon. Mrs. Besant, he must know, has not at all changed her front; it is only her critics that are looking at her from a distorted angle of vision. He who runs may read her comments upon the Rowlatt Act in the "Theosophist' of March and April 1919 and in the columns of the "Daily Herald" edited by Mr. George Lansbury. It is a pity therefore that in spite of all this informed critics should think it wise to expatiate upon exploded myths. I hope this will satisfy Mr. Kumble and make his soul rest in peace!—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

7 Khattargatfi 1st Lane.

Bombay April 9.

(When the A. P. message appeared, it was criticised by Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as an "almost incredible statement. In "New India" of April 21, last year, Mrs. Besant gave the correction. These are her words: "In the interview with the Associated Press, I wrote: "The Rowlatt Act is so largely changed that *it ought not to come into force except against Revolutionary movements*, and there is nothing in it therefore to which a good citizen can object." (The italics are Mrs. Besant's)—Editor, "B. C.")

JALLIANWALLA BAGH.

(Continued from page 13).

greatest of Indians of the present times, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. Any movement taken up by this great man has the guarantee of its success and he is also a guarantee that he is actuated by the lofty ideals of patriotism. We may have, therefore, no questioning attitude with regard to the purity of the Mahatmaji's motives.

The Memorial is going to be raised "as an object lesson for all of us to unite, that in future it becomes impossible for any one to ruthlessly trample on our freedom of speech and liberty of action in the twinkling of an eye".

This extract when read analytically reveals the idea that the Indians should be made so strong, that it should be impossible for the English bureaucrats to act in the manner they did just about this time last year. To make such excesses impossible, should be the desire of every one of us. In the present instance it is proposed as I understand that such a happy consummation can only be possible by uniting together the strength of Hindus and Mahomedans. This may be one way of attaning the object of securing the liberties of the people in India. Is this, however, the best or the only way to safeguard against the repetition of the frenzied acts of nervous English officials? The present suggestion insinuates that the English Official in India is not ever likely to see point to point with the Indian. This we may say was true at one time. Recent events, however, indicate that there is a change for the better in the attitude of Government—the attitude bred of the working of the world forces and the change in the ideals brought about by the recent world war. We must not make a mistake that Government and officials are synonymous or interchangeable terms. If officials are the executors of the policy of Government they should be treated merely as agents and nothing more. The officials may change but not the Government.

When we appreciate this clear distinction between Government and its changing agents, will it be right to have a memorial of the proposed nature as a reminder of those unfortunate events of April last?

The King Emperor in his recent Proclamation on the Christmas eve has asked us to forget the past, and work in co-operation for the progress of our motherland and for the glory of the British Empire of which now she is no more a mere Dependency but a partner as any other self-governing Colony or oversea Dominion. Are we going to be true to ourselves and rise equal to the opportunities that are given to us or are we going to cry over the misfortunes of yesterday? The answer should be simple and straight to the point. Since the announcement of the new Government of India Act, signs are not wanting to indicate that there is a distinct change in the attitude of the official and non-official Englishmen in India. Most of them have loyally bowed to the decree of the King-Emperor that India shall have a progressive and responsible administration. And in the appeal for funds I noted with pleasure the statement that "some Englishmen also have sent subscriptions for the fund."

Our connection with England is providential. It has to be admitted that our progress is possible only under the aeges of the British Government. If such is our accepted faith, is it not incumbent on us to take the hand of fellowship which is now offered to us in faith and hope?

Since the King has so fervently desired that we Indians and Britishers should work in co-operation for the glory of India and for the glory of the British Empire, is it not necessary to deviso means by which co-partnership and co-operation can be secured? Is it not necessary to take note that though peace is declared, peace has yet to be made possible? The future of the world peace will be decided hereafter not on the battle field of Western Europe, but nearer our homes in India. Bolshevism is thundering at the very back-door of India and if we want to secure our very hearths and homes against the elements of anarchy, we cannot do better even in our own selfish interests than to hold in our hands the olive branch of peace and thus make India strong against foreign aggression and internal disorders due to ignorance.

Since co-operation is to be our watchword, it cannot be brought into fruition so long as the Englishmen in India do not accept its principles whole-heartedly. They as well as we, shuld bury the embers of ill-feeling once for all and trample on them in a manner that they may never again be revived by rousing the feelings of distrust and hatred. In all the political acts of the British Government, one can notice the lurking fear that the people of India may rise once more against them as they did in the year 1857. We need not enter into the causes of that revolt, which, it should be noted, was not the rebellion of the people, but arising of the sepoys. Since my idea is that the Jallianwalla Memorial should not be erected to nurse the grievances of the people with regard to the unfortunate incident of last year, but that it should rest on the good will of the people to get along with the Britishers, it is necessary that the well at Cawnpore which was built to keep the memory fresh of the incident in, 1857 be razed to the ground, and in its place a People's "Palace of Peace" built up. The same kind of Memorial should also be built at the Jallianwalla Baug.

Both these Memorials should be worthy of the Epoch-making union of the hearts of the Indians and the Britishers and for that purpose a large sum will be required. This sum should be collected from both the communities—Indian and—British—and for which a Joint Committee should be appointed.

To sum up:—

It is not good having milestones of enmity between the two communities by creating memorials to perpetuate racial enmity. Our attempt should be to forget the past, however, bitter it might have been.

Any kind of memorial other than what is proposed will embitter the feelings of the Britishers as the Cawnpore Memorial is doing in the case of Indians. Since this is to be an all India Memorial for Peace, the Indian Princes should also be approached to join in this movement for erecting the Memorials.

As regards funds there should be no anxiety if the Princes were approached properly and Government approved of the proposal to remove the Cawnpore Well.

I trust the suggestion I offer will be considered in all its seriousness by Englishmen and Indians.

Yours, I remain, etc., etc.,

KHASHERAO JADHARAV.

Baroda, April 6.

MILITARY SITUATION IN RUHR

(Continued from page 13.)

motor-lorries and on foot yesterday passed Elberfeld, where they mostly surrendered their aims. Other portions of the Red army roarched into the occupied territory, chiefly Solingen, where they were disarmed by the British. Other Reds still armed are wandering amongst the mountains. The Reds arrested in Duisberg have been sent to Wesel for a trial.

It is stated in Berlin that work has now been fully resumed in the Bochum mines. The Central Council of the Reds has been transferred to Barmen from Essen.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

OCCUPATION OF THREE MORE GERMAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The French advance beyond the Mayence bridgehead is practically complete. A message from Berlin states that besides Frankfort, Darmstadt and Hanau, the towns of Offenbach, Hamburg and Wiesbaden have been occupied.

GERMAN PROTEST.

FRANCE'S "SHYLOCK POLICY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 9.

Berlin.—The Government's note to France protests against the action of the French army in the name of justice, reason and humanity. The note declares that had the German Government not intervened quickly in Ruhr the Red movement would have shaken the German Republic to its foundations. The note scouts the idea that the despatch of troops involved a menace to France and declares that it is impossible for any Government in Germany to restore and maintain order, if it meets unjustified suspicion from the enemies at every step.

The German Government proclamation in the occupied towns declares that France is hard-hearted opponent and is carrying out the Shylock policy of monstrously playing with the world's peace. The proclamation promises to do the utmost to shorten the period of suffering.

HOW IT CAME TO PASS.

AN EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.

Recd. 9 p.m., April 9.

With reference to France's action in ordering the advance into the neutral zone in Germany, it is authoritatively stated that when the trouble broke out in the zone, it was essential to take steps to restore order and it was a question whether the Allied or German forces should act. One proposal was that Germany should be made responsible for restoring order and be allowed to send forces to Ruhr under the srrictest guarantees defined by Marshal Foch and that the Allied officers should accompany the German troops in order to determine when retirement was justified. Another proposal was to leave the decision to the German Government strictly providing that if the zone was not evacuated immediately the circumstances permitted, the Allies should exercise the option of occupying important German centres to enforce this end.

The German Government appears to have acted precipitately and France responded by adopting a plan, which had been suggested as the last resort by the Allies. As the whole of the Allies except France felt that Germany ought to restore order, they opposed the idea of their regular forces being called on except as last resort to undertake what were virtually police duties. France, with the long experience of the German yoke and proved worth of the German assurances, evidently concluded that the moving up of troops into the neutral zone was undertaken for some ulterior object and not solely with a view to restoring order.

FRANCE'S ACTION.

ENTIRELY ON HER OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Recd. 9 p.m., April 9.

It is learned authoritatively that France acted entirely on her own responsiblity in deciding to advance into the neutral zone. Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and America were all opposed to it. Frances military action has caused obviously a delicate situation and the British and French Governments are discussing the matter in the hope of easing the situation. It is pointed out that France doubtless acted in a *bona fidt* way, but the immediate result is that the responsibility for her action cannot be shared by the Allies as whole. Certainly, there is no intention on the part of the British Government of Allowing British soldiers to act as police between the hostile German factions. The view taken in London is that our Army of Occupation is on the Rhine for a totally different purpose. If, and when, the French suspicion of the ulterior German motives and deliberate flaunting of the terms of the Peace Treaty should become accomplished facts, the situation would instantly change and the Allies would doubtless be prepared to act vigorously in concert, but for the time being it may be taken that no British soldier will participate in the occupation of the German cities in the neutral zone.

"PATIENTLY WORK OUT YOUR PROGRAMME."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S ADVICE TO MOSLEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Maulana Abdul Bari wires from Lucknow dated April 8:—

I beg to approach the Musalmans of India in general and the Ulemas in particular that they should not give up the policy of patiently working out their programme and to remain steadfast in their action, and to adopt all means to secure aims according to the commandments of God. Continue efforts to reach the goal. Never utter words that carry no weight. Never adopt a course that is not practicable. I for myself have expressed all the requirements of religion in every possible way. There is nothing left now, but to act according to the advice of the wise and experienced politicians till the last moment of despair. We should not adopt further steps without their consultation. We should bear in mind that whatever we do now we should do for our own interest.

MARWARI SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CHILD MARRIAGES DISAPPROVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, April 6.

The first session of the C. P. Provincial Marwari Bramhan Social Conference met at Yeotmal on the 31st March, and 1st and 2nd instant under the presidency of Pandit Madhavprasad of Bombay. Pandit Nekiram Sharma and a large number of delegates attended the Conference.

In his address the president laid the greatest emphasis on the spread of education, both among males and females and urged that child marriages should be stopped immediately. He said that boys and girls should not be married before they acquired complete education and that in no case boys should be married before 25 and girls before 14 or 16. He further urged that it was upon the Bramhins chiefly that the people generally looked for guidance in political matters and therefore it was their bounden duty to spare nothing for the cause of the country. The most important of the resolutions passed at the Conference are to this effect. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the Royal Proclamation but hoped that the Viceroy would enter into its spirit and release all detenues and political prisoners without exception. It was further resolved that cow-killing and export of agricultural and milch cattle, ghee and butter should be stopped at once. A vote of thanks was also accorded for a similar resolution of the Muslim League.

A fund was also started for the benefit of helpless widows and children and about Rs. 3,500 were collected on the spot. Many other resolutions on social subjects were passed. The Conference was invited to Wardha for the next year.

Pandit Vishwanath Saraswat thanked the president and delegates, volunteers and others, after which the session was declared closed.

The Conference lasted for three days and in the course of those three days Pandit Nekiram Sharma was pressed to give a public lecture in the open which he did in the evening of 4th instant on the subject of the National Week and Khilafat. As a result of the lecture of Pandit Nekiram a representative Committee including Marwari merchants and others has been appointed to collect fund for the Jalianwalla Bang National Memorial and do propaganda work for the observation of the National Week in a peacful manner.

The Committee has begun work from to-day.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

A Kanara correspondent writes:—

You published some time ago, an announcement that a committee was formed in Bombay to educate and ascertain public opinion in Kanara regarding the holding of a District Conference. It is high time that Kanara should meet in conference, and there is no doubt that there will a consensus of opinion that the conference should be held at Karwar, as early as possible, say in the first week of May. In the monsoons, communications are practically stopped, and October will be a month busy with election matters. The conference is expected to carry on the work of educating the electorate and explaining the Reform Act to the people, and therefore May appears to be the only suitable time when it can be held. It is true that the Karwar people will not have sufficient time at their disposal to make proper preparations. But I have Sufficient confidence in their, public spirit and capacity and nobody will be fault-finding because the preparations do not come up to the mark. There is need for all the citizens of Karwar to join together and work in complete harmony with one another, without bringing in diccerences of caste and creed. Other talukas are also enthusiastic. I hope that in justice to Karwar, and in consideration of the responsibilities that the Karwar people will undertake, Sirsi, Ankola and other talukas will send their full number of delegates, and also pecuniary support to tht Karwar people to make all arrangements possible within the short time at their disposal. I hope, Karwar citizens will soon meet together, farm a Reception Committee, and hold the conference in the first week of May.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Slough Government motor depot has been sold for six millions to a syndicate of motor magnates.

CAIRO.—M. Clemenceau is suffering from bronchitis. His condition is disquieting.

THE CRUSADING SPIRIT IN EUROPE.

BY V. B. MEHTA.

The Crusading spirit is showing itself in Europe at present, by a most unreasonable hatred of the Ottoman Turks. These Turks are hated, not because they are less civilised than the Russians or Serbians, Bulgarians or Montenegrins, but because they are Mahomedans! It is not racial antagonism, but religious animosity, that stirs the European Christians against the followers of the Arabian Prophet. They cannot bear to see the city of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, in the hands of a people professing a different faith. These views, be it noted, are held not only by a few illiberal clergymen, but by well-known politicians and historians. Frteman did not hate the Ottoman Turks more than does Lord Bryce.

The Cause.

What then is this hatred of the Turks due to? Is it only a tradition from the days of Gladstone, who loked at everything that the Turks did through smoked glasses, or is it something more ancient and consequently more inexcusable? I think it is due to a prejudice inherited by many Europeans from the days when the Arabs burst through the walls of Arabia and overflooded the world. Islam and Christianity then met each other face to face in all the three Continents of the earth then known,—and in all of them, the former faith triumphed over the latter. The Arabs hurled the Romans out of Africa and installed themselves there in their place. So too, they became masters of the Roman provinces in Asia. They took Spain, and sat on the throne of the Visigoths in that country. Then came the Crusades, in which, the soldiers of Islam proved their superiority over the Christians of Europe, by the almost monotonous series of victories which they won over them. The latter could admire them then, but they could never love them. The hatred that was burning within them during all these centuries of darkness and continuous humiliations, came out when the Arabs began to degenerate in Spain. This hatred was so relentiesss, so insatiable, so omnivorous, so long-lived, that within less than a century after the fall of Granada, not a single Mahomedan was allowed to live in his own home in Spain! They were all brutally killed or mercilessly banished from there to the shores of Africa.

The Dynamic Force.

But the fall of the Arabs did not signify the disappearance of Islam from Europe as a dynamic force. For, whilst the moon of Islam set in Western Europe, it rose in Eastern, Europe at about the same time the power of the Arabs was transferred to the Ottoman Turks,—a central Asiatic tribe, which had played no part in history till then. Granada fell before the Christians some forty years after Constantinople had fallen before the Mahomedans. The latter achievement filled Europe with terror, as can be seen in some of the Provincial songs which were written at that time. The greatness of the Turks lasted for some two hundred and fifty years from that period, and during all that time, the hatred against Islam burnt most fiercely in Christian Europe. This hatred transmitted from father to son and from century to century, has been shown again and again by European nations in recent times,—as for example, in backing up Russia, on most occasions, in her continuously unfair behaviour with the Turks,—in approving of Italy's action in Tripoli before the Great War, in journalists painting an Armenian or some other massacre by the Turks most luridly, whilst glossing over, at the same time, the massacres of Asiatics, by European nations in Asia.

A Widespread Prejudice.

This hatred against Islam, we might add, is to be found not only in the political world, but in the world of literature, art, and history also. The majority of European historians try to minimize the influence that the Arabs have exercised in moulding the civilization of Modern Europe. They make light of the Arabian achievements in science, conveniently forget the influence that the Arabian literature exercised over European literature, and do not emphasize the great part that the Arab philosophers took, in bringing about the Reformation. The battle of Tours and the second Siege of Vienna have become outstanding events in European History, on account of this frame of mind. For the same reason, the falsest, the most palpably absurd, and the most outrageously ludicrous ideas prevailed about the Arabian Prophet until less than a century ago in Europe, and Averroes (Ibn Rushd), the great Arab philosopher, was painted as the Devil, the Anti-Christ, by many European painters in the Middle Ages.

The Dawn of a Better Day;

The dawn of a better day has been coming over England, since Gibbon and Carlyle wrote their works. A few Mahomedan poets, thinkers, and scientists are being appreciated a little now, by some high, souled men, who are above petty prejudices, and free from the bondage of traditional culture. But how far England, as a whole, is, from forming an impartial and comprehensive conception of human civilization yet, the contemporary outcry against the Turks remaining in Constantinople shows.

TURKEY IN COMMONS.

MINISTERS HECKLED.

MR. MAHAMMED ALI VINDICATED.

Mr. Lloyd George, answering Mr. A. Davies (Lincoln, C.U.), said:—No further details of the massacres at Marash have been received. The British forces in or near to Constantinople have already been increased.

Earl Winterton (Horsham and Worthing, C.U.)—Is it realized that this Government are in no way responsible for the country around Marash, and that the French Government are solely responsible? Mr. Lloyd George.—Our forces have not been responsible for order in that area since, I think, September of last year.

Mr. A. Williams (Consett, L.).—Is it not the fact that when our forces were in possession of that country they required the people to hand over their arms, and does not that render the people helpless in their present position? Does not that give responsibility to us? Mr. Lloyd George indicated dissent.

GREECE AND SMYRNA.

Replying to Mr. A. Herbert (Yeovil, C.U.), Mr. Lloyd George said:—A Greek landing was made at Smyrna on May 15 last year. Serious disorders followed, but I am not aware that they were kept secret or that discontent has been created in the Empire or suspicion in this country in consequence.

Mr. A. Herbert asked whether the Prime Minister was aware that the information had been refused by the Leader of the House; whether he had made many speeches in the past against secret diplomacy, and whether this refusal was not contradicting his own words.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray (Kincardine and Western, C.L.) asked whether the Prime Minister was aware that there were many stories in existence of what had happened; and would it not be better to have a frank statement upon it.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I am not aware that there has been any refusal to publish information as to what has happened. I believe the report of the inquiry has been withheld. That has been done in full concert with the Allies. We are very anxious to prevent unrest in that part of the world. There is plenty of unrest there, and we do not want to fan it.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy.—(Hull, Central, L.) asked whether alleged accounts of the findings of the Commission had been published in various newspapers on the Continent, and in at least two newspapers in this country; and could not the House of Commons have information on the subject.

Mr. Lloyd George.—The Government cannot take the responsibility for publishing it without the full consent of the Allies who acted in conjunction with us.

Answering a further question by Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George said:—There was a Commission of inquiry with regard to the events at Smyrna. The Allied Governments have not thought it expedient to publish the findings, and consequently it has not been possible to give any information to the House of Commons.

THE HOUSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord R. Cecil (Hitchin, C.U.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the answers given last Thursday by the Minister representing the Foreign Office to the effect that he did not accept it as a fact that Mustapha Kemal was the agent of the Committee of Union and Progress, or that that Committee organized the recent massacres in Cilicia, and that he could not say whether Mustapha Kemal was in close and constant communication with the Turk Ministry of War; whether he was aware that on the same day the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that the trouble in Cilicia was part of a definite Nationalist programme directed in the interest of the Young Turk Party, designed with the object of seizing any occasion for massacring the Armenians, and that there had been a constant interchange of communications between the capital and the Nationalist forces in Asia Minor, and that Mustapha Kemal, as official Governor of Erzerum, was a link between Constantinople and Asia; and whether he would arrange that in future full information on foreign affairs should, so far as is consistent with public interests, be given to the House.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I have every desire that this House should be kept fully informed as regards foreign affairs, but I must point out that no notice was given of the two questions referred to, and that the Under-Secretary of State who responded is not responsible for that portion of the work of the Foreign Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Greenwood, as a matter of order, asked whether it was not the custom for a member in putting a question which reflected on the capacity or accuracy of a Minister to give notice to the Minister so reflected upon.

Lord R. Cecil explained that he did not intend in any way to reflect upon his hon. friend, but was only pointing out that, according to the arrangements for which the Prime Minister was responsible, information on foreign affairs was not in fact being given to the House of Commons.

GERMANY AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Asquith (Paisley, L.) asked the Leader of the House if he could make any statement, first, with regard to the situation in Germany, and, secondly, events which it was alleged had taken place in Constantinople.

Mr. Bonar Law.—As regards Germany, Lord Kilmarnock has only been able to telegraph to us the reports which have reached him, and which are to the same effect as those which appeared in the Press this morning, viz.:—That the Bauer-Noske Government has declined negotiations with the Revolutionary Government at Berlin; that the old Cabinet met yesterday in Stuttgart, and that the National Assembly is meeting this afternoon in Stuttgart. His Majesty's Government have dispatched Mr. M. Arnold Robertson, C.M.G., his Majesty's Deputy Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, to Stuttgart to keep in touch with the Bauer-Noske Government.

As regards Constantinople, in consequence of the atrocities which have occurred in Anatolia and of the hostile attitude persisted in by the Turkish forces and authorities, his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with their Allies, have been forced to order the Allied authorities in Constantinople to proceed to the occupation of the city. The general administration of Constantinople will not be taken over, but the Ministeries of War and Marine will be occupied, the postal and telegraph services and navigation on the Bosporus will be placed under control, and the police will be put under Allied officers. At the same time, the Turkish Government has been warned that the occupation will continue until the terms of peace are duly executed, and, further, that if outrages against the native Christians continne, the terms of peace will be made more severe. Later information shows that the occupation of Constantinople has been effected as proposed, and that only at one point was there any fighting. Two British soldiers have been killed and an officer and three soldiers wounded; one Turkish officer and eight Turks were killed and some others wounded.

TURKEY AND THE ALLIES.

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal (Glasgow, Central, C.U.), asked by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy whether the Government would lay all the facts before the House and give an opportunity for a discussion before committing the country to fresh military operations in Asia Minor, and when a statement would be made in the House on the Turkish question other than that aspect of it dealing with Constantinople, said:—These questions were very fully discussed in debate on February 26 last, and I cannot at present add anything to what was said on that occasion.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy.—Cannot the right hon. gentleman give us an assurance that this House will have an opportunity of discussing the subject before military operations, large or small, are commenced? Mr. Bonar Law.—We have no intention whatever of engaging in any military operations. Circumstances might arise which might render it necessary to do so, but it would be quite impossible to discuss them now. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy.—Will the House be informed at the earliest possible moment? Mr. Bonar Law.—Certainly it will. The hon. gentleman is quite mistaken in thinking that we contemplate any use of force at this moment.

Sir J. D. Rees.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Indian aspect of this highly important question has not received much attention in this House, and that Mahomedans, who are a very large proportion of the subjects of the King, feel very acutely about it? Mr. Bonar Law.—I am quite aware of that; but my hon. friend is mistaken in saying it was not considered by the House. A very large part of the debate was taken up in dealing with that subject. Sir J. D. Rees.—Is my right hon. friend aware that those who participated in that portion of the debate did not include hon. members who have practical experience of Mahomedans in India? Mr. Bonar Law.—I cannot remember the names of all who took part, but the subject was certainly fully discussed.

MOHAMMED ALI.

In reply to Colonel Yate (Melton, C.U.), Mr. Fisher said that, as he had stated on March 10, Mohammed Ali had arrived in England as a member of the Indian Caliphate deputation. The deputation had been received by himself on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. Colonel Yate asked whether it was not a fact that in 1913 Lord Crewe, then Secretary of State for India, refused to see Mohammed Ali, and why had the right hon. gentleman not followed that precedent. Mr. Fisher said that Mohammed Ali had already been received by the Viceroy of India, and in these circumstances he thought it right to receive him. Replying to further questions from Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) and Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, L.), Mr. Fisher said that Mohammed Ali was to be received by the Prime Minister to-morrow, and that it was true that he had had no dealings with Germany.

FRACAS IN LAHORE JAIL.

FRICTION BETWEEN SIKH AND PATHAN PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

Further particulars of the fracas in the Lahore Central Jail go to show that about 200 persons were concerned in the affray. There had been considerable friction between Sikh and Pathan prisoners for some time, several quarrels having occurred between them. On Saturday the 4th instant Punjabis and some Pathans were injured in a fight. On Monday the 6th, in the morning, this friction ended in a serious fight. The trouble originated in one of the workshop barracks. The prisoners were allowed out of their barracks into their respective enclosures at about 6-20 a.m. the men having had to exhibit their bedding etc. before the Superintendent. While this was being done, suddenly a fight between the Sikhs and some Pathans broke out. In a very short time the trouble spread and several prisoners were injured before the officials were able to interfere and quell the disturbances. Bamboo sticks, lathis, branches of trees, bricks and patries (pieces of flat iron with sharp end) were freely used.

The Pathans being in minority suffered badly and might have fared worse if they had not all gone into a barrack and closed the doors. In all, 43 men were injured of whom 30 were Pathans and 13 Punjabis (12 Sikhs and one Baluchi). Of the 30 Pathans one died almost immediately from fracture of skull and nine were seriously and three dangerously wounded. The last-mentioned three are said to be still unconscious.

Health Department Organisation.

PREVENTIVE SECTION.

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Preventive Medicine is the special province of the Health Officer. It is evident that for preventive purposes the Health Officer should have the control of the sanitary machinery of the whole city, including harbours, ships and quarantine hospitals. I have never seen any one boarding incoming vessels and scrutinising their bills of health in Bombay. Certainly the Health Officer is not concerned with it. This is a mistake. The Health Officer with the aid of the customs officials should be in possession of full information regarding vessels coming from ports affected with infectious diseases and have the power to examine the crew and passengers and the bill of health of the vessel. By such a measure we might have saved India from plague and influenza; and many millions of lives. Regarding the epidemic of influenza Dr. Turner writes:—"The first cases appear to have occurred among arrivals from the overseas in hospital-ships and transports." In one sense, therefore, the six millions who succumbed to influenza are the victims of war. With a vigilant Health Officer's assistant this might reasonably have been obviated. The case for unity of command and control is strong and the present state of affairs calls for immediate remedy. We seem to be acting as if ports outside India are free from infection, and there is no fear of importation of infectious dangerous diseases from other ports. The precautions that are taken in European Ports, and even in Port Said cannot be superfluous in Bombay after the importation of plague and influenza into India by foreign vessels.

Qualification of Health Officer.

The Health Officer should be an acknowledged expert in preventive medicine for a city of the size and importance of Bombay—*Urbs prima in Indis*. In this matter we are apt to attach exaggerated value to degrees of M.D. or diplomas of Public Health. In England there is a loud complaint about defective medical education in general and preventive medicine in particular. "In preventive medicine perhaps even more than in medicine generally", says Sir James Crichton-Browne "there is need of educational reform, for, as Sir George Newman has just pointed out, general medical practitioners have been launched on their professional voyage in comparative ignorance of its principles and practice. A group of *specialists* in *public health* have attained the highest polish, but the main body of the profession has been left in the rough state and has had to pick up an acquaintance with it as it went along." After this confession there ought to be little charm and less reliance reposed on the letters "D.P.H." At all events for the Health Officer of Bombay we must attract one of those specialists who have attained the highest polish. It is only when we have obtained such a specialist of the highest polish can it be said that the health of the city is in qualified hands. I do not for one moment wish to insinuate that Dr. Sandilands is not a specialist of the highest polish. My only object is to point out what ought to be the requisite qualification in our Health Officer.

Administrative Staff.

The next question is what ought to be the staff under the Health Officer for the effective operation of preventive medicine? I shall state the Sanctioned Staff and proceed to criticise it with the view of suggesting modifications founded on general principles. The Health Officer is given two Senior Assistants and one Junior Assistant. One of the Senior Assistants on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per mensem is for Research; and the other on a salary of Rs. 750—1200 is for general administration. The salary of the Junior Assistant is Rs. 600—50—750. The General Assistant will supervise the work of five "Assistant Health Officers." This nomenclature is rather confusing; but what is planned is this:—The city is to be divided into five Divisions or Circles to be placed in charge of the five Assistant Health Officers, instead of the former seven wards in charge of the seven Deputy Health Officers. This appears to me to be temporary and transitory and the five Divisions are likely to become seven before long. These five Divisions are demarcated as follows:—The first Division consists of A. and B. Wards; the second of C. and D.; the third, fourth and fifth of E. F. and G. Wards respectively. In the first and second divisions there is in addition to the Assistant Health Officer, a Deputy Health Officer. I do not know whether these two Deputies are in charge of Wards as Medical Health Officers or are relegated to the duties of Sanitary Inspectors; but their presence, and the fact that these divisions are very unequal in size and population indicates the likelihood of the break up of the first two Divisions into the original four wards thus making room for two new Assistants displacing the disgraced Deputies. The seven old Deputies have been disposed of as follows:—One has become the Senior Assistant for general work, and two have become Assistant Health Officers under the new dispensation. Two are still in the first and second Divisions either under the Assistants or in equal charges with them. The rest have retired or joined the great majority. It will be observed from these promotions that the quality of the Senior Assistant and the Assistants are not really superior to the quality of the defunct Deputies.

These five divisions are to be split up into ten sub-divisions. Each sub-division is to be in charge of one senior "Medical Inspector" and one Junior Medical Inspector. These Medical inspectors are to be recruited from among the Medical graduates. The ten sub-divisions are to be further sub-divided into 50-units, each to be manned by an Assistant Medical inspector who is to be recruited from the inferior class of sub-assistant surgeons. In this way we are to have an army of more or less qualified medicine men for discharging the duties of sanitary inspectors.

Criticism.

It may be conceded that the Health Officer cannot alone supervise the work of the whole city without competent assistants. I would give two Assistants—one for the curative section and one for the preventive section. The Curative Assistant would naturally be recruited from among the physicians of King Edward Hospital or Infectious Diseases Hospital. The present Senior Assistant for Research is an absurd arrangement. For research the suggestion of Dr. Batliwalla is excellent and practicable. His suggestion is that the Director of the Bacteriological Institute should be a consulting officer of the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospitals. This is more efficacious and less expensive. I do not suggest that the selection of the Curative Assistant should be confined to the Bombay Hospitals. I would encourage the recruitment from any part of the world provided he is competent for the work. The preventive assistant should be a man of the highest qualifications. One cannot expect a "specialist of the highest polish", but the salary should be high enough to attract specialists who aspire to attain the highest polish in course of time. The assistant should be a man eligible for the office of the Health Officer. If one preventive assistant is not sufficient, let him have two or even three but let them be men of first class qualifications, and not second or third class qualifications, contemplated for the office of the five assistants—I would suggest a salary of Rs. 750—50—1,500 or more, if this be not attractive enough. Let us have genuine silver and not German silver. The Health Officer with these three Assistants should be the guardian of the Public Health and carry on work through the medium of Sanitary Inspectors. The Medical officers of Health should be better employed than drain inspecting, gully-flushing or house-whitewashing.

Assistant Health Officers.

The appointment of Medical officers to work under the direction of the Health Officer and his Assistants seems to confuse the functions of Medical officers with sanitary inspectors. We do not want Medicals for the work. We want sanitarians. In Scotland the Medical officers of health are kept quite apart from sanitary inspectors "so that there will be no overlapping of their work"; but in England as in Bombay the Medical Officer of Health "is responsible for the working of the whole public health machinery." He is "the recognised Head of the Sanitary Department, and the work of sanitary inspectors is carried on more or less under his directions." We require a sanitary department to work under his directions, not a Medical staff. We do not want any more Medical officers to intervene between the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Officer and his Assistants. The assistants I have suggested ought to suffice as the Medical staff. The five Divisions to be placed in charge of Assistant Health Officers ought to be placed in charge of Sanitary Inspectors and not Medical gentlemen. We must remember that the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector has "his own sphere of work. The Sanitary Inspector can never be qualified to discharge the duties of the Medical Officer, and the Medical Officer can never be an efficient sanitary inspector." This is what was said under Sir James Crichton-Browne's Presidentship with his approbation. It is so obvious that one wonders why doctors are ever employed as sanitary inspectors. These doctors are gentlemen with refined tastes and disinclined to go near filth privies and gullies. I have personally as a Councillor on civic work witnessed their reluctance and their request to me not to enter some filthy gullies as dangerous spots from which diseases radiate. These men came as plague operators when plague first invaded Bombay. They have remained since in one capacity or another—first as registrars then as Deputies. Lastly some are promoted, and others who are not yet dead and buried, are disgraced and dispensed with it. I do not know if it be conducive to the dignity of the medical profession for Medicals to work as sanitary inspectors. But even if the profession does not disapprove of it, the doctors as a class are unfit for sanitary work. Men who join the Medical colleges have higher aspirations and aim at higher social status. It is only the unfit among them who will forsake the profession for inspectorships. I do not say there are none physically fit for such work, but the training is different. The sanitary inspector must be "trained in a sterner school than the cloistered college" and must be "graduated in a University, whose professors are the hard experiences of every day work." Mr. Monie himself states that "it has not been the experience of other countries that medical men make the best sanitary inspectors." Mr. Cadell found it proved in Bombay and seven or eight years ago he initiated the movement to get rid of the medicoes incurring thereby the displeasure of some of our Medical civic fathers. Clearly there is no justification whatever for further experiment on this point at the expense of the Public Health of the city and the lives of the citizens. One feels astounded at the lightheartedness and callousness with which such dangerous experiments are advocated. Mr. Monie does not hesitate to proclaim *urbi et orbi* "that the reservation of all posts in the sanitary branch for medical men should be regarded as experimental." But even he insists that these "medical inspectors" should "be required within two years at the most to pass the Sanitary Inspector's Examination and the examination in inspection of food and drugs proposed in Dr. Turner's note." I therefore trust this rash and hazardous experiment will be abandoned under saner counsels. We want sanitarians and not medicals. Let us not deceive ourselves that these five Assistant Health Officers are to be so many Health Officers in a city partitioned into five municipalities. They are superfluous as Health Officers. Heaven only knows what the Health Officer and his Assistants are to do if they are to be relieved of their work by interposing secondary Health Officers between them and the Sanitary Work. I have no hesitation in declaring that the Health Officer is evading his responsibility and neglecting his duty by requiring Medicals and not Sanitarians for subordinate work. The Standard Writers on Sanitation say that "in all well-regulated Public Health Departments the work is sub-divided, so that inspectors are detailed to look after special districts, reporting to the head of the department—probably the M.O.H." In the scheme I suggest he would report to one of the assistants in the preventive section of Sanitary Administration. The multiplicity of Medical Officers is waste of public money and injurious to the future of sanitation because our aim ought to be to create an effective army of sanitarians for the whole of India. No work is higher or holier, considering the physique and poverty of the people and the countless millions that succumb to diseases or hunger. It would be a mistaken and prejudicial policy to look upon Sanitary Inspectors as at best "a broken limb" of the Health Administration. He is and ought to be as Sir James Crichton-Browne declares "the right-hand" of the Health Officer. The re-organisation of the Health Department ought to be founded upon this distinction of the spheres of work of the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector and a whole-hearted recognition of the functions and importance of the Sanitary Inspector. We ought to place before him a high ideal so as to inspire him with the ambition of becoming the right hand of the Health Officer in the District under his charge. I regard all schemes where this is not insured as defective schemes. I would insist upon properly qualified Sanitary Inspectors: but having obtained such men give them their due place in the Sanitary hierarchy.

(To be continued.)

LAND SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During my visit to the recent Children Welfare Exhibition I was surprised to see Plans of Bombay, Exhibited with pride by the City Improvement Trust showing Nigaum and Kingsway Schemes with best plots marked as, "Reserved For Wealthy Classes". Sir, is it not callousness on the part of the Bombay Improvement Trust to kick the poor out of their land, by paying them an anna in a rupee and selling the same to the landlords and speculators, who have not the least sympathy for the poor and middle class people? Is the Trust a Land Trading Company, whose only object is to acquire land, and to sell the samt at fabulous prices? Is the Trust aware of what has been the fate of those poor people who are turned out of their houses? I can give you scores of cases in which people have been compulsorily dishoused and are still unable to have the houses at all, and will remain so without a roof over their heads, as long as land values go on soaring high. Our Improvement Trust is at bottom of the present high rate of land values.

Of late we hear of lots of big schemes about housing, and even the very limits of our "Bombay—the Beautiful," are to be extended, when thousands of acres of land are still available, for immediate, development along the B. B. & C. I Ry, Linen, between Grant Road and Bandra. Why not do away with the Race Course? Is the race course of any benefit to the poor? Sir, let me assure you that these schemes will remain on paper only, without giving any relief to the poor and middle class people, unless the Trust and the Government cease to be a Land Trading Co. If the Government and the Trust have any real sympathy and desire to help the poor and middle class people they can only do so by fixing prices of the land, without the idea of making profits and honestly say that plots at such and such a place are to be sold at such and such a rate for 999 years' lease, which will encourage the poor and the middle class people to purchase plots, according to their means. Preference should be given to those who will build the buildings within reasonable time. The present system of asking for tenders and auctioning the plots, prevent the middle class people from buying the plots, as their means do not permit them to bid for the plots, against the wealthy landlords.

Lastly, may I draw your attention to the article in the "London Daily Graphic" of November 22nd 1919 in which it is stated that the Government in England is offering the people plots of land at less than cost price, beside granting a subsidy of £150 per house in order to encourage the people to build houses. What have our trust and the Government done in such matter?—Yours, etc.

G. K. DEVAN

67, Medows Street, Fort,
April 8th.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

LORD SINHA ON GENERAL APATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Lord Sinha opening this evening the Gokhale Memorial Girls' School regretted the general apathy in the country regarding the education of women, and for this not only the Government but the public also were largely responsible. Education would soon become a transferred subject and popular ministers would be in charge of the educational advancement of the country and he hoped that they would so use their opportunities as would entitle them to say that in the matter of education they were able to show better results than the Government.

Opinions of the Day

Hunter Report a Leakage!

"The Independent".—The "Bengalee" of April 2 quotes the authority of the correspondent of the "Englishman" that Hunter Committee's "strictures are very severe and that Sir Michael O'Dwyer will come in for the brunt of attack for his policy and deeds that have caused such a dark stain (*sic*) on the fair name of the British Government" The "Englishman" is not the only paper which has found it possible to let its readers have a previous knowledge of a state document. Babu Surendranath Banerjea's organ supplies the following additional information: "We understand there is considerable flutter in certain dovecotes at the prospect of Sir Michael O'Dwyer being selected as the scapegoat." Both the "Moderate" and "European-edited" journals of Calcutta have mustered professional enterprise to give the public a 'foretaste of an official publication. After all, there is an advantage in moving in Government House circles! The Calcutta papers deserve congratulation for their courage in speaking with the voice of authority. We for our part may advise the Government to hasten the publication of the Hunter Report. To let out driblets through the columns of the privileged press is hardly a dignified method of which neither the inspirer nor the inspired need be proud. As for the "Extremists", they will await the Hunter Report's official publication with patience. We fear both the Moderate Indians and the European members of the Hunter Committee will be embarassed by the "enterprise" displayed by the leading organs of the respective parties or groups which enjoy their confidence.

Racial Prejudice.

"The Search light".—Cooperation indeed? Who can read of the following certificate given to an Indian school master of a London suburban school:

"Mr.—came to me as an assistant master this term but owing to the parents of my boys objecting to him on account of his nationality, I have very reluctantly been obliged to part with him.

"During his short time he has been resident in my house, he has proved himself a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is an excellent teacher, and very conscientious, and it is with real pain that I am compelled to part with him.

I write this testimonial with pleasure, and I can thoroughly recommend him to any one who may require his services *Signed Head-Master.*

If English parents do not want an Indian teacher, well, the time will come when Indian parents in India may be able to enforce their dislike of English teachers on racial grounds. The question is whether this racial bar is to continue or not. If it is, then India must catch the contagion which is flourishing in East and South Africa and now comes from London itself.

Need for Public Reform Rules.

"The Leader."—We desire once again to impress upon the Government of India the necessity of publication of all the rules, regulations and standing orders under the Government of India Act and upon our countrymen the necessity of prompt action on the resolutions that were passed at the last Congress and Moderate Conferences that deputations should be sent to England in connection with those matters as well as the reports of the Hunter Committee and the Army Committee. It is true that deputations were sent last year at considerable public expense, but did they not do most useful national service? And is it of any use one's getting weary in well-doing? Our own impression is that every single year without exception at least one able, informed wise and patriotic Indian should be deputed for about six months to do India's work in England. The amount to combined ignorance of and good-will towards India is so great in England the very gratifying results will most likely be produced by such an annual mission. In this particular year the need is specially great, although it is somewhat less so than it was last year. It will, in our judgment, be a great pity if the opportunity is lost and judgment is allowed to go against us by default.

anted Indian Territorial Army.

"The Bengalee".—We have now obtained breathing-time. Our house must be put in order, India must be self-contained, self-reliant, a bulwark of the Empire. We are as countless as the sands of the sea, as multitudinous as the stars of heaven. In all this precious heritage of untold resources which made Milton sing of "the Gorgeous Ind to be wasted, to lie barren and unutilized, through want of organized and statesmanlike effort? No one knows what the future has in store for us. All that is on the lap of the gods. Who can rely upon the kaleidoscopic transformations of the international status? Those who are our friends to-day, may be our enemies to-morrow. A national territorial army of Indians would be the pride and the safety of the Empire in the East. They talk of the Bolshevik menace in the mid-East. With an Indian territorial army, the Government would have a sentinel in each Indian household, ready to guard it against the insidious intrigues of these enemies of society and human civilization. The formation of a territorial army would involve some outlay at the first start. In the long run, however, it would save expense and sensibly reduce the military budget. Furthermore, the initial expense no one would grudge. We appeal to the Government to make a beginning in this direction without unnecessary loss of time, and we trust we do not appeal in vain. In this connection we should like to express the hope that the Bengalee Battallion will not be disbanded. Such a measure would be viewed with strong disapproval by public opinion; and we desire to raise a warning note in regard to this matter

PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

(Continued from page 10.)

there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. In the opinion of the Committee therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention when it does take place, should be limited to safeguard the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." Gentlemen, I am quite clear in my mind, and have not the least hesitation in saying so, and you will grant that I have spent the best part of my life in the study and observation, and to my limited resources in working out the economic questions of the country, that until and unless we have *effective control* over both the Imperial and Provincial Budgets and until and unless the considerations at the back of fiscal policy of India, are in the interests of the Indian people and his alone, there will be no solution of the Roti problem; and the poverty of India will remain as deep and widespread, as it has been for a long number of years. Therefore the Reforms viewed from this standpoint are highly unsatisfactory and disappointing; and I am sure, after closely studying them, all parties will give one and the same judgment at least on this aspect of the matter.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In reviewing the Reforms one should not limit his attention to the provisions of the Act only, but the Rules and Regulations should also receive careful attention as they have equal potency with the Act, I do not propose to discuss the whole Act, nor the entire body of the rules, but I cannot help bewailing the lot of the Punjab in more respects than one.

This unfortunate province has a triangular communal struggle, while, others have a bilateral struggle. We are being saddled also with a separate franchise for landlords, thus giving an official sanction to the disruption of the community among aristocrats and democrats. The size of the Council suggested being smaller than that of Bombay and other happier provinces, therefore, the struggle amongst communities and interests would be intense. Why not enlarge the Councils, to bring in all interests, and all the sections, and to afford satisfaction to all contending parties; and why not to be advised by a representative body of men in this matter; who could be asked to settle their differences amongst themselves? The sharp division between the Urban and the Rural constituencies, now introduced, will not induce peace; and the residential qualification so persistently insisted upon, is sure to do mischief before long.

One feature of the Reforms is somewhat commendable, and that is the recommendations with regard to progressive employment of larger number of Indians in appointments hitherto exclusively held by Europeans. If the recommendations fructify into actualities, in all branches of Government employment; one will have to be thankful; and from the past experience the bureaucracy need not fear any great departure in their policy, or any decline in efficiency, by the larger ingress of Indians into the bureaucratic circles. But it should be remembered, that the Indian demands include all branches of the Civil and Military administration, and to the extent of at least half of the appointments, including the new creations of appointments, whether they be in connection with the industrial organisations, military reorganisation, or administrative readjustments in consequence of the recommendations arising out of the Indus[illegible] and Army Commissions, and Reforms [illegible]nce. But the Indian aspirants, and holders of appointments, have to remember that they are there not to out-herod Herod and justify their holding of the appointments by *mimicking*. European dress, thought and habits, but to know the Indian view and requirements, and always to insist on justice being done to Indians at the risk of their losing their appointments. Under the Martial Law Regime, the conduct of the Indian members of the Tribunals, the conduct of other Indians through whose hands the matters passed, and who had a voice in the affairs, has been most reprehensible, and must be thoroughly condemned. In this connection the name of Sir Sankaran Nair will be ever gratefully remembered and his place in our hearts will be ever lasting.

THE ARMY.

Gentlemen, while the Civil Administration is under Reform, the Army should also receive our attention. Army swallows the major part of our revenues, and the military demands for money are never ending. The present constitution of the Army is a reflection on our loyalty, and courage; and with the awakening of the world, readjustment of salaries and privileges is needed; or else there is the fear of falling off in recruits, or of other trouble in the rank and file; and if the higher appointments are not thrown open to Indians, on equal terms, and in equal numbers, certain classes of people, whom the last administration has been flattering as martial races, would be highly disappointed; and the Government wants to take them with it. We, in the Punjab, are more interested in this Army Reform, than any other Province is, having supplied the largest number of recruits, and having received the largest number of blessings; and having been told that the occupation of the largest section of the Punjab population would ever remain agriculture and the Army.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

While the Punjab was passing through the experiences of Martial Law, the Secretary of State for India appointed on 30th May, 1919, a Committee to advise in regard to the future of Indian Exchange and Currency. This Committee held in London 40 meetings and examined 28 witnesses, and arrived at certain conclusions, which they embodied in a report, dated the 22nd of December, 1919, according almost to a day, with the passing of the Reform Act. This report is not concerned with the science of Exchange, or to provide the most scientific Currency for India, but with the Policy that the Government of India should follow with regard to its Currency. Its composition contained one Indian, named Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, and 10 Englishmen. Of the witnesses examined, and mentioned in the report itself, one finds two Indian names only; one of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, that eminent Parsi gentleman, who is everywhere fighting India's Economic battles and one named Mr. S. K. Sarma, described as a student of Indian Currency questions.

The Report made by the 10 Englishmen has not, it appears, been signed by Mr. Dalal, who writes an independent report. This is another instance of a minority report. We have, long cherished the Hon. Sir Abdul Rahim's Dissent; and that of the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair on Reforms is a classic. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also had to labour to produce a dissenting note of considerable length, attached to the Report of the Industrial Commission; and now Mr. Dalal works out an independent thesis on Indian Exchange and Currency. We shall soon have, as the rumour goes, another dissenting note, and this time not on controversal scientific points, or on schemes of readjustments; but as to the interpretation of evidence tendered before them. Of course you know I am referring to the expected Lord Hunter's Committee's Report. To come back to this Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into Indian Exchange and Currency. I could do no better than to call here a few useful and instructive passages from Mr. Dalal's minute, and invite your very earnest attention to the same. I am aware, that Currency and Exchange are subjects, outside the jurisdiction of Provincial Councils, and they concern the Imperial Legislature; but if you are convinced that Currency and Exchange are the magic wands, which can make and mar the prosperity of our country by mere strokes of pen, you will know to some extent your duty in dealing with the problems of Imperial Legislature.

To illustrate this remark one might take an instance from the most recent Currency Amendment Act, passed at the last sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council, namely on the 22nd of March last. It provides for the sale of securities held in England at the present rates, and the proceeds thereof to be remitted to India at the exchange of to-day; namely for every lakh of rupees that India remitted to England, to be invested there, we will now get back somewhere round about 4/7 of the amount i.e., Rs. 57,143 only: Comment is not needed as this was partly admitted by the Finance Minister. It may be even less as the exchange has risen since the above was written.

Mr. Harkishenlal quoted from paras 10, 11, 22, 23, 24, 27, 32, 35, 37, 46, 56, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 69 and proceeded:—

Mr. Dalal makes specific recommendations as against the recommendations of the majority, and supports them with an astonishing wealth of argument, and brings to the support of his conclusions very ripe experience and much clear insight into the working of the Indian mind, and life, and long cherished ideas.

The speaker then detailed Mr. Dalal's recommendations and continued:—

AMALGAMATED BANK.

Talking of Currencies and Exchange one is put in mind of another move on the part of the Government in this connection, and that is the creation of a huge Bank by the amalgamation of the three present Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras; with a mandate to create one hundred new branches in the next 5 years. The Indian mind, which is familiar with the economic policy of England and of the Englishman, is rather hesitating in his ready acceptance of such measures, proceeding from this source of authority; and amongst the amendments proposed Indians want a statutory assurance that half the Directorate of this institution would consist of Indians, that the Managerial staff will be largely, at least to the extent of an equal moiety recruited from Indians, and that its policy will be liberal and more in the interest of the Indians and the Indian trade and industry, than in the nature of a monopoly and favouritism for the European trade, commerce and industry. I fully endorse these demands, and assert with full confidence based on wide and extensive experience that there is nothing ambitious or impracticable in these suggestions. I have had under me Indians of all castes, and hailing from all climes, employed in Banking; and have dealt in my various activities with European Bankers, Bank Directors, Agents, Managers and Accountants, and I can without fear of challenge, assert and maintain, that an Indian is a keener and acuter Banker than his friend from England; and in method and industry quite equal to his European competitor. Mr. E. Mugens, who had been for many long years the Auditor of the Bank of Bengal, and before his coming to Lahore as the Liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks had liquidated two European-managed Banks, bore unhesitating testimony to what I have said above. The measure, might require fuller and ampler notice, but that is not to be in this rumble-tumble address.

The speaker touched on other problems and concluded:—

Gentlemen I do hope I have not tired your patience, and inflicted upon you a speech, which, though far from being at all brilliant, has been conceived and produced with the sincere desire of being somewhat helpful in the solution of many a problem which now engages our attention. I do know that the shortcomings of the address written in hury and under conditions of indifferent health are many and gliding, but I do hope that you will be kind and indulgent enough to overlook them. We have passed through very troublous times, the like of which let us pray should never come again. Let us settle down to the set purpose of getting justice done unto us as we, wish to do unto others; and to try to help to steer the work of our prosperity, honour and safety, fallen on troubled waters, to a peaceful haven.

Before taking leave I must express my sincerest gratitude to you for all the kindness that I have received and expect to receive before we finish the task we have undertaken. God bless you all.

KHAPOLY TAIL-WATER.

PROPOSED GRANT OF MONOPOLY

"UNWARRANTED AND UNFAIR."

The following letter has been addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, Simla.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to forward herewith copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Government of Bombay and themselves regarding the grant of the monopoly for the use of the tail-water available from the Tata Hydro-Electrical Turbines at Khapoly, and to request you to be so good as to request the Government of Bombay not to proceed with the proposal in view of the great and important issues which are at stake.

My Committee in their first letter to the Government of Bombay inquired if the Government had informed the public of their intention to grant a monopoly before the Press-Note No. 15298 was issued; and if tenders for the same had been invited. In reply to this, there is no further information vouchsafed than the cryptic statement that "Government had already fully considered the effects of a monopoly and had advisedly decided to create a monopoly with a view to the fullest utilisation for industrial purposes of all the water available. A monopoly such as the one proposed to be given is the most objectionable on the following among other grounds:—

(a) It is unjust and unfair to give away the monopoly of what practically amounts to a river to any one individual or firm to the exclusion of others.

(b) The Khapoly Land Company to which it is proposed to give this monopoly, must have been tempted to apply for it, not because of the monopoly of water, but because it will practically give them the monopoly of starting in that locality certain industries which for want of a sufficient quantity of water, cannot be started, by others.

"WRONG ON PRINCIPLE".

(c) It is wrong on principle to give a monopoly of such a nature to an individual concern so as to place the latter in a position to dictate terms to other industrial concerns.

(d) The quantity of water sought to be disposed of in this way by the Government of Bombay is 5½ times the daily water supply of Bombay.

(e) Taking the royalty at Rs. 5,000 per hundred million gallons of Hydro-electric water, the price of the water that would be supplied, works out to about Re. 1 for six million gallons against annas 8 for 1000 gallons in Bombay, i.e., nearly three thousand times less than the rate prevalent in Bombay.

(f) Such a monopoly effectively eliminates the possibility of other factories establishing themselves on the industrial areas of Kalyan and Neral and in proximity to the power houses of Hydro-electric companies, as the use of the tail waters will be denied to such factories as will not be able to take advantage of the power supply.

(g) My Committee are informed that th waters from the Khapoly power house almos immediately fall into a tributary of the river Patelganga, and that the rivers of the Andhra Tail race will fall into a tributary of the Pej river almost at the doors of the power house, t'e Pej river being itself a tributary of the river Ulhas which flows along the railway line from Neral to Kalyan and empties itself into the Bassein creek. It would be impossible under these circumstannes to fix the limit of the tail waters and to say exactly where they end. The natural inference is that the Khapoly Land Company will get the monopoly of the tail-waters and also these two rivers, a position which cannot possibly be called just and fair.

"UNFAIR."

My Committee fail to see any justification in fact for the wholly unwarranted and unfair monopoly proposed to be granted to the Khapoly Land Company Limited; which, if given, will have the disastrous effect of blocking industrial enterprise in that area and placing its direction in the hands of an all-powerful syndicate which would thus be invested with powers of a nature which it is not desirable in public interests to entrust to any single individual concern.

It is argued in the reply sent by the Government of Bombay to the communication of my Committee, that "if members of the Association have in view any water needing industry, they have only to apply to the company which has every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible." My Committee should have been credited with sufficient intelligence to appreciate this self-evident proposition. What is overlooked by the local Givernment, is the vital fact that the sole discretion of giving the use of any portion of the waters rests with the company enjoying the monopoly and that this discretion is not fettered by wholesome restrictions such as, for instance, are operative in the case of public utility companies, such as Gas and Electric companies, e.g., fixed rates per unit of energy consumed, obligation to supply each and every applicant, provided there is a sufficient power available; and so forth.

My Committee believe that both the Imperial and Provincial Governments are at the present animated with a desire to encourage and advance by all legitimate means the industrial development of the country. Such a desire will be frustrated if a policy of giving monopolies in cases like the one under consideration, is adopted. A monopoly may be desirable where a particular industry is intended to be developed; but in the case of t'e instance in point the Khapoly Land Company is proposed to be given a *carte blanche* for giving or refusing patronage to industrial concerns and to kill competition if it so desires. It is earnestly hoped therefore by my Committee that the proposed monopoly will be shelved by the Government of India. Even if this is not done, the proposal should at least be postponed till the time the new councils under the Reform Scheme come into being. My Committee feel that the new Councils and the Indian Ministers should be given an opportunity of laying down the policy of creating monopolies of this kind.

In conclusion, my Committee beg once more to invite the most careful and earnest consideration of the Hon. the Member for Commerce and Industries to the entire correspondence enclosed herein and t'e various objections urged by them against the proposed monopoly; and to express the sincere hope that nothing will be done to shake the confidence of the public in the determination of the Government to inaugurate a policy of State help and participation in the industrial growth of the country. It is feared that the granting of the proposed monopoly by the Government of Bombay will have the effect of very rudely shaking this confidence; and it is sincerely hoped that the proposed step will be disallowed by the Government of India.

MADRAS SALARIES COMMITTEE.

THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.

MADRAS, April 6.

The recommendations of the Salaries Committee appointed by the Madras Government are now published. The Committee recommend among other things that the minimum starting salary of a clerk and of a peon at the rates of the present day should be Rs. 30 and Rs. 12 per month respectively in the mofussil and Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 respectively in Madras town. They also recommend that Rs. 30 per mensem should the minimum pay of a fully qualified teacher in an elementary school, war and capitation allowance being withdrawn. With regard to the housing of clerks and peons the Committee says as a general rule the Government should not undertake to provide houses or quarters for their clerks or menial servants and provision by Government of housing accommodation should be restricted to cases where the circumstances compel such provision. In all other cases Government action may be directed towards removing the obstacles and difficulties that may impede the full development of private enterprise. The salaries of clerks and peons should be fixed at rates sufficient to cover the normal rates of house rent. With regard to time scale and grade pay the Committee recommends that an incremental scale of pay should be attached in each office to those clerical posts, the duties of which are mainly of a mechanical and routine nature. The Committee have made specific recommendations for a revised scale for Educational, Revenue, Medical, and other departments.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged being 7 per cent.

* * * *

Mr. Lionel Davidson who has returned to India from leave, is not expected to rejoin his office as Member of the Madras Governor's Executive Council till 5th May, when the Hon. Mr. Knapp, who is acting, will be placed on special duty as Reforms Commissioner and also in special charge of Government arrangements in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit to the Madras Presidency.

* * * *

At a meeting of Indian Christians in Madras, a resolution demanding the right of Indian Christians to stand in the general electorates if the 12 seats they have demanded for the community are not granted, was passed.

* * * *

The strike in the Madras Government Press continues.

* * * *

The Bank of Bombay rate of interest is increased to 8 per cent.

* * * *

Sanction has been given to the appointment of two temporary additional Judges to the Allahabad High Court to deal with arrears.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The news said to have been received in Calcutta last week from Tibet, is entirely misleading. According to a Calcutta statement two Chinese officials and a Lama from Eastern Tibet arrived at Lhassa six weeks ago with a view to opening negotiations with the Tibetan Government and it was reported the majority of the Lhassa officials and public were pressing Government to re-establish relations between China and Tibet on the old lines. The fact appeared at Lhassa recently and intimated that the Chinese Government desired to open negotiations with the Tibetans. But on enquiries being instituted it was discovered that he had no authority for his action.

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SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADVICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 6.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, arrived here this morning, when he was accorded a warm reception by Mr. Kabraji (the Collector), Mr. Antia, the President of the Surat Municipality, and other leading citizens of Surat. The municipal address was presented to him by Mr. Antia, in the municipal hall. After tendering a cordial welcome to his Excellency on his first visit to this "cradle of the British Empire" the Municipality expressed its warm appreciation of the noble work that her Excellency Lady Lloyd has been doing for the welfare of the children of the country. His Excellency was then reminded of the resolutions submitted by the Municipality to the Government, requesting that it should be made entirely elective and that the number of councillors should be increased. The address further referred to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in Surat, and requested the Government to increase their grant from one half to two-thirds. One of the most important subjects touched upon by the address, was the lamentable condition of the river Tapti and the consequent disappearance of the former sea-borne trade of Surat. The revival of the city's prosperity demanded that the river should again be brought into navigable condition. The Corporation therefore urged upon his Excellency to take up the matter and arrive at a satisfactory solution at an early stage, and thus win for him the name of a benefactor of Surat.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor in his reply to the address said:—

"Mr. President, and Councillors of the Surat Municipality,—I thank you very heartily indeed for the cordial welcome which you have been kind enough to extend to me and I want to tell you how very sorry Lady Lloyd is not to be able to accompany me on this my first visit to Surat. She will receive gratefully the kind message you have sent her and I am to say that she will take an early opportunity on my next visit to Surat to accompany me and to make all your acquaintances.

Now, gentlemen, I am very glad to receive your expression of gratitude for His Majesty's gracious proclamation and your assurances of a hearty welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when he comes next winter. These are clear proofs of the loyalty to which you lay claim and of which you are justly proud.

Let me now turn to the administrative questions upon which your address touches. In regard to local self-government, legislation has, as you are aware, been postponed until the constitution of the new Legislative Council; but I think you need have no apprehensions whatever as to the character of the legislation being liberal when it comes; you need not entertain any fears that its introduction will be unduly protracted. I am glad also to be given this occasion of publicly recognising the liberal and progressive policy you have adopted in regard to education here in Surat, though I do not feel that I can add anything to what you have already stated in praise of the statesmanlike motives which prompted you to this policy. It will be a great gratification to you to know that you have led the way in India on this all important question. So lately as last August my Government replied to your request for an increase of the Government grant that they would be prepared if necessary to take up this question after the scheme had been tried. I think you will agree with me that it would be at this stage premature to pronounce definitely upon the success or otherwise of the measure, but at the same time I note with great pleasure that the number of your schools has increased in so short a period from 40 to 64 and I can promise you that when the time is ripe for you to renew your proposals they will receive every consideration at the hands of Government.

As you know, I intend this morning to visit your Technical Institute and I shall then be in a better position to reply to your request for funds. For the present let me say only that the whole question of technical education in the Presidency is being closely considered by my Government who will when they have settled upon the policy to be followed be prepared, I am sure to give sympathetic consideration to any proposals you may have to make for developing the institute with their assistance.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Then as regards your schemes for drainage and for hygienic school buildings, my information is that Government are still awaiting from you the fresh proposals for these schemes which they asked of you in May last. When they are received they will be duly considered and full weight will be given to the considerations you have put forward to-day.

I am informed also that my Public Works Department is already investigating the question of your water supply with a view to deciding how it can best be increased. All these are straightforward problems of which I am convinced that by energetic co-operation we can find a ready solution, but I confess that I am rather taken aback by the magnitude of the last measure of development which you propose. I refer to your request that the river Tapti should be immediately rendered navigable again. To be frank, gentlemen, I feel that it lies with you to take the first and essential step of exploring the possibilities and practicabilities of the scheme. If you can later on assure me that ... admits of solution, in other words, that it is a business proposition I shall be prepared to consider concrete proposals. I admit that the prospect which you hold out is a tempting one and I should be very glad to have my name handed down to history as a Governor of the Presidency who has restored the ancient fame and prosperity of Surat. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, gentlemen, let me conclude by thanking you again most heartily for your welcome to me and once more expressing my pleasure that I have had this opportunity of making acquaintance with your famous city endowed as it is with so rich and various a history.

You may indeed be proud that it was among the first to witness the meeting of East and West and I feel confident that you will make it foremost to reap the rich harvest now so quickly ripening which has been the result of that meeting. (Applause.)"

REPLY TO DISTRICT BOARD'S ADDRESS.

The following is H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the District Local Board, Surat, on the 6th instant:—

Mr. Vice-President and Members of the Surat District Local Board,—I have listened with feelings of the greatest gratification to your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and I am glad to have an opportunity of recognising publicly the undeniable proofs of this loyalty which your district has given by providing over 5,000 recruits to the various arms of the Empire's forces in its time of need. I shall take occasion here to record my appreciation of the special services rendered in this connection by Khan Saheb Byramji Nowroji Patel, Khan Saheb Dossabhai Maneckji, Major Sorab Tarak and Sirdar Mir Muzzafar Husein Khan among many others.

I must thank you also personally for the warm welcome you have given me and for the appreciative expressions you have used in regard to Lady Lloyd and myself. Such assurances as these are of very great value to us both and I must tell you now deeply Lady Lloyd regrets that she was unable to come with me here to-day and pay her first visit to your city.

I was very much interested to hear from you the outline you have given of the work your Board has undertaken and I fully recognise the difficulties in which you are placed in common with other District Local Boards by lack of funds. But I do not quite understand the purport of your remark regarding the decrease in the number of your members, for my information is that this was made purely with a view to increasing the elective proportion. However, legislation will, I feel confident, be introduced at no distant date which should completely satisfy you on this point. As you yourselves have admitted, you have in your address made large demands for assistance of Government, but I assure you that I regard this only as an earnest of your genuine desire to ameliorate the conditions of your district. I am afraid that what I have to say in detail in regard to your demands may prove less encouraging; but I am particularly anxious that you and with you all other district local boards of the Presidency should realise that you must in the long run depend for your progress mainly upon your own resources. I recognise that District Local Boards must be put into possession of powers and facilities which will enable them in future to live more completely upon their own resources and powers of taxation. But Government has very many calls upon the funds at its disposal far more indeed than it is able to meet and it is essential therefore that local bodies should cease to fix their eyes upon the Central Government in the hope of their funds being increased and should concentrate upon doing the best they can with what they have.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To take for instance the first of the specific points raised by you, Government has come generously to your aid in the matter of communications by provincialising 150 miles of road in your district and in addition you have received in the year 1919-20 a grant for this purpose amounting to Rs. 89,000 from Imperial and Provincial revenues. In spite of this assistance you are still in difficulties for want of funds, and I note that you propose to revive the levy of toll on certain roads. Your detailed proposals have not I am informed yet been laid before Government, so I will not discuss the question further, but I must warn you that my Government has declared its general policy to be the abolition of tolls and that therefore you will have to make a very strong case for your proposals.

Again in regard to the provision of medical relief in periods of epidemic disease my Government sanctioned the appointment of temporary touring medical officers in the districts of the Presidency to cope with unusual sickness and also they have now under consideration proposals for the appointment of a permanent touring medical officer to each district ans I hope that their decision in this matter will bring you a certain measure of assistance.

BUILDING GRANTS.

As to your demand for larger building grants, you are aware of the declared policy of my Government in regard to these grants, but I can at least give you the assurance that your demands when submitted through the Director of Public Instruction will receive due consideration.

The substance of these foregoing replies may, I fear, prove encouraging to you. And therefore let me conclude by assuring you not very as I assured you before that I very completely realise all the difficulties with which you are beset. I can well understand how anxious you must be when you see around you so many conditions crying out for improvement and have such small resources at your disposal. But I would say to you do not on any account lose heart in your task. Careful husbanding and prudent outlay of the small funds you have will gradually accomplish a great deal. Do not expect a miracle and then fold your arms in despair when there is no miracle. Rather concentrate upon a definite policy within your means and see that it is carried out steadily and efficiently, no matter how slowly. So you will not only gain very valuable experience, but you will also be surprised to find that results the achievement of which you considered hopeless are beginning to take shape before your eyes.

Gentlemen, I feel confident that you will so administer your charge as to deserve success even if you cannot immediately command it. That is all that those whose interests you serve are entitled to ask of you. If you do this you will have good cause to be proud of your achievements and my Government will give you all the assistance that is in its power to give. Let me thank you once more for an address which is full of interest and which is so happily phrased and let me congratulate you on the work you are doing here.

DUMAS VISITORS' CLUB.

The following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Visitors' Club at Dumas:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—If it is really true as your Highness has just said that this is the first occasion on which a Governor of this Presidency has visited Dumas and your State I indeed am obviously more fortunate than any of my predecessors and I have been very much impressed driving round here by the delights of this place. Your Highness has just alluded to the official who was sent here to develop the place having spent his time solely in amusing himself, but I must say I acquit him of all blame. Your Highness had suggested that I should stay here a good deal longer and has already extended both to Lady Lloyd and myself a very kind invitation to come here next Easter. Yet for the moment I think it will be wiser in a place which is obviously a lotus eating place that I should be free from temptation and go back to my work if I do not want to do just the same thing as the wicked official to whom you have just referred. Ladies and gentlemen, his Highness has drawn you a picture of what he desires Dumas should be. We hope that he will do a good deal not only to develop this part of his Highness's State, but to do that which is nearer his heart, I am sure, and that is to provide recreation and a resting place for the toilers in the towns nearer by so that if they cannot find rest from money making in Surat, at any rate, they can come down to Sachin State and live a peaceful life on the sea-side.

I am certain that these clubs do a great deal in bringing all communities and people together and I am sure your Highness is going to make this club a great success. I have found this entertainment to-day a pleasant excuse of paying you a visit and seeing your State and I shall hope to come again on some future occasion with Lady Lloyd and see all the prophesies you now making of your State happily realised. I wish this place of ancient and romantic name a romantic and an interesting future.

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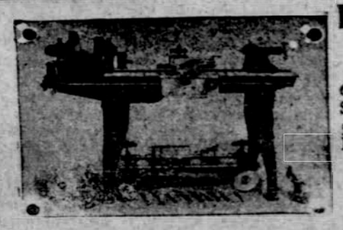
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GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	4		Marching Boots	14	0
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Packing and Postage Extra

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(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD!

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They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano (Venerial, Mercurial or otherwise.)
II. (a) Obstruction of Urine; due to Gleet, Gravel or Stricture; (b) Renal Colic. (Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.)
III. Diabetes in all its stages.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B Bose, L. M. S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B. A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites Asthma, Price As 12 for each. Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each, and for Extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract as well as long pending Orchitis and Rheumatism in all its stages. Price Rs. 2. for each. Medicines are free from Mercury.

Apply with history of your ailment to: I. MUKERJI, Manager, and all confidential letters to R. CHAKRAVARTTY M. A., Secretary, Medical Board.

Himalayan Chemical Works

106, SHAMBAZAR STREET (B), CALCUTTA

"LEARNING UNDER A BLACK MAN."

AN INDIAN REFUSED ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP.

"An Indian Student" writes in a recent issue of "Britain and India".

If only an inquiry could be made into what Indians really feel about the treatment they receive in England, the evidence would be staggering. I quote a typical instance to substantiate my remarks. An Indian graduate holding first-class qualifications was employed by a broad-minded head-master in one of the suburbs of London as an assistant master in his school. The head-master liked him, the boys liked him, but the parents thought otherwise. Not a week had passed before a demand was made for the removal of the Indian on racial grounds.

We quote the remarks of the head-master on the situation:—

"Mr. —— came to me as an assistant master this term but owing to the parents of my boys objecting to him on account of his nationality. I have very reluctantly been obliged to part with him.

"During his short time he has been resident in my house, he has proved himself a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is an excellent teacher, and very conscientious, and it is with real pain that I am compelled to part with him.

"I write this testimonial with pleasure, and I can thoroughly recommend him to any one who may require his services." Signed Head-Master.

"Fancy, sons of officers, learning under a black man!" was the argument advanced to the head-master amongst the necessary qualifications of an efficient master.

It is a typical instance of British prejudice against Indians. Sons of India are welcome by millions to shed their blood to save England and the Empire from danger, but a son of India to work in an institution in England—impossible!

I want my readers to realise the importance of such instances such as the above. Individually it means an Indian thrown out of work; nationally it means a sweeping away of all faith in the words of British statesmen—an exposure of hypocrisy, a laying bare the inconsistency between preaching and practice. Will this young man harbour the happiest memories of British tolerance and justice all his life? Will he not breathe the gospel of scepticism to myriads of his countrymen? What will be the result? Only this: the gulf between East and West will be widened: murmurs of discontent will increase—nay, a desire to retaliate in a similar way will find expression.

And, yet, this is one of the thousands of small things that have happened and are happening every day in England to embitter the hearts of these young enthusiasts who come to England to learn, to study, to understand English culture. With the lesson in Law and Science they will not fail to carry back the memories of the reception they met with at the hands of the British public.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Again may I beg space in your columns to bring to the notice of the sporting public, the above Association and its work in connection with the Olympic games of 1920?

You will be pleased to hear that the membership is steadily increasing, and now numbers approximately 2,200.

Intimation has just been received by the General Secretary, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Delhi, to the effect that no obstacle need be anticipated to an Indian Association competing in the Olympic games in Belgium, and that preparations may proceed.

To regularise the position it is necessary that India should be represented on the International Olympic Committee, and his Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar, has accepted that position.

The Association is glad to welcome his Highness as the representative of India on the International Committee, and fully expects that he will become a patron to guide it in its future work.

Nothing is as yet known about the Government of India's decision on the question of a grant-in-aid and passage, but doubtless information will be forthcoming before long on this important question.

A glance at the various progress reports that have been issued from time to time show what tremendous difficulties there are in the Association's way, especially the finance question.

As this is the first time that India is competing in these International games, it is up to all sportsmen and sporting institutions to support the Association, both actively and financially, so that India will be in a position to make her initial entry into these games a huge success.

The preliminary sports for selection purposes are to be held at Poona on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of April, and it is hoped that his Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar will grace the proceedings with his presence and also aid the Committee in their selection work.

The General Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, Poona City, will be only too pleased to forward full particulars as to membership, fees, etc., on application being made to him.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KIRKPATRICK,
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.

Poona, April 5.

A Trivandrum message says in November, 1918, H. H. the Maharaja issued a proclamation prohibiting the residence within the limits of the Travancore State of Mr. Alfred Armstrong Hart, Secretary, International Bible Students' Association for India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements. The Travancore Government now being satisfied that the emergency which rendered that step necessary has ceased to exist, have cancelled the prohibition order.

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Silver	„	„ 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs.	96
0935 Silver	„ „ 35	„ 14 ct.	„	118
Square Shape	„ „ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	„	140

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It develops personal magnetism: and eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young. Its continued use clears the complexion to freshness and beauty. It tightens the relaxed tissues, and gives gracefulness to the figure and build.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.795 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 ,,
Dew Point	72.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	88.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.7 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE, WNW NW.
Movement of Wind	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the next week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	April					April				
Fri	9	m	1 59	25	3	9	m	8 2	17	3
			2 50a	25	9			8 43a	20	5
Sat.	10	m	2 32	24	6	10	m	8 39	18	1
			3 30a	25	1			9 33a	21	0
Sun.	11	m	3 12	23	10	11	m	9 31	18	11
			4 25a	24	6			11 12a	21	5
Mon.	12	m	4 24	23	3	12	m	10 40	19	6
			5 42a	24	4					
Tues.	13	m	5 56	23	2	13	m	1 2	21	0
			7 12a	24	7			0 18a	19	9
Wed.	14	m	7 26	23	9	14	m	2 1	20	1
			8 18a	25	3			1 41a	19	4
Thu.	15	m	8 36	24	11	15	m	2 42	18	11
			9 6a	26	1			2 40a	18	8

April 9 (Friday) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset. 6h. 54m.
,, 10 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 26m ,, 6h. 54m
,, 11 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 25m. ,, 6h. 55m
,, 12 (Monday) ,, 6h. 24m. ,, 6h. 55m.
,, 13 (Tuesday) ,, 6h. 24m. ,, 6h. 55m.
,, 14 (Wednesday) ,, 6h 23m. ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Thursday) ,, 6h. 22m. ,, 6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th April, 1920 was 30.035 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparabit with the observatory baremater readings given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average in the south-west and the east Punjab. Temperature is generally below normal both by day and night.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is in slight defect; night temperature is moderately or considerably below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is in slight defect in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average except in lower Sind, the deficiency being considerable at most staions in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval had a very light shower. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Kithiawar. Day temperature is 10 deg. above normal at Veraval, but is below normal in Central India West; night temperature is in slight or moderate defect except on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a very light shower. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the north-western districts where it is in defect and night temperature is lower than usual. Day temperature is below normal except in the south-west of the division.

The Konkon.—Skies are lightly clouded except at Bombay, where the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a very light shower. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the Bombay Decan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Night temperature is above normal at Aurangabod.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.38in. of rain associated with a thunderstorm at Colombo and a few insignificant showers in east Hyderabad, the south of the Central Provinces and on the Kathiawar coast. Fine weatherwith low temperatures continues in northern India. Weather remains slightly disturbed over nearly the whole of the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Erratum.—In yesterday's report in the paragraph headed "The Central Provinces" read "Nagpur reports a thunderstorm and 0.40in. of rain" as the first sentence; and under "General Remarks" add at the end of the first sentence "and 0.40in. at Nagpur."

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th April, 1920:—

A few scattered falls of rain have occurred in north-west India and the Peninsula. Nagpur reports half an inch and Tinnevelly two. Temperature is still below normal in north-west India and the west of the United Provincess

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON FRIDAY, THE 9th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to day
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	76.7	66.0	67	..	9.91	—0.34
Jask	86.1	66.2	88	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	83.9	76.8	40	..	0.82	—2.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.5	62.0	34	..	1.98	+0.35
Rawalpindi ..	81.5	52.0	49	..	8.47	—0.68
Lahore	88.6	54.3	48	..	3.33	—0 28
Hissar	91.9	57.0	38	..	1.76	—0.17
Ambala	90.6	58.0	24	..	4.39	—1.10
Delhi	90.0	68.0	18	..	2.32	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	93.7	64.1	24	..	2.10	+0.25
Manipuri ..	9 .6	59.2	24	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi	91.1	61.2	23	..	0.94	—0.88
Cawnpore ..	95.4	62.0	31	..	1.46	—0.75
Allahabad ..	97.1	62.6	26	..	1.04	—1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	98.7	59.2	36	..	0.78	—0.36
Karachi ..	83.7	71.8	82	..	0.45	—1.08
Ajmer	91.2	57.4	39	..	2.64	+1.27
Jaipur	93.1	59.8	12	..	2.71	+1.13
Kotah	95.6	65.2	20	..	2.02	+0.74
Mount Abu ..	78.4	63.2	15	..	0.78	—0.41
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	66.1	66	..	0.12	—0.36
Dwarka	86.7	75.7	75	..	1.07	+0.30
Veraval	97.3	68.9	42	0.02	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	98.1	61.9	27	..	2.10	+1.62
Bhavnagar Para.	99.4	66.4	16	..	3.68	+3.16
Surat	101.8	65.3	34	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad ..	104.0	67.9	16	..	1.30	+0.92
Deesa	100.8	61.0	30	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	98.9	61.6	52	..	3.31	+2.46
Indore	95.3	59.9	25	..	4.94	+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	93.7	64.5	43	..	1.32	—1.61
Saugor	93.4	67.6	7	..	0.69	—1.64
Hoshangabad ..	98.9	67.4	29	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa ..	101.8	67.8	24	..	6.64	+5.30
Akola	103.3	73.9	41	..	1.71	—0.40
Amraoti	102.2	76.3	48	..	3.13	+0.98
Nagpur	97.8	71.8	59	..	2.02	—0.88
Chanda	103.9	76.4	68	0.02	1.39	—1.75
Raipur	94.9	72.2	86	..	1.37	—1.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	75.4	62	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	89.3	76.3	70	..	0.73	—0.29
Marmugoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	89.9	77.0	80	..	3.11	+1.06
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	102.5	67.2	10	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar ..	99.5	70.5	16	..	4.13	+2.48
Poona	100.0	65.4	24	..	2.53	+1.16
Sholapur ..	104.2	73.7	6	..	2.79	+0.96
Bijapur	102.7	73.6	32	..	2.49	+0.85
Belgaum	98.5	66.9	44	..	2.84	+0.31
Aurangabad ..	100.9	77.4	7	..	3.14	+1.48
Nizamabad (Indr	107.1	76.3	46	..	2.04	+0.01
Hyderabad ..	101.3	76.6	69	0.04	9.19	+6.75
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.7	73.7	69	..	9.21	+5.63
Calicut	92.0	79.0	76	..	19.47	+12.16
Cochin	93.0	81.0	70	..	21.57	+9.24
Colombo	87.5	74.2	93	0.38	30.47	+9.07
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.3	76.2	75	..	11.78	+4.69
Bellary	105.5	80.2	34	..	6.31	+3.63
Cuddapah ..	105.2	79.4	43	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras	94.4	76.8	70	..	26.94	+5.06
Bangalore ..	96.4	71.6	68	..	7.29	+3.03
Coimbatore ..	98.5	75.5	61	..	6.51	+0.28
Trichinopoly ..	102.1	80.6	65	..	21.96	+12.52
Negapatam ..	90.0	79.4	80	..	53.55	+23.18

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By PAUL RICHARD

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

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The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of thePeoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
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"When I met Monsieur Richard n Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the big schemes which the politicians are for mulating for ushering the age of peac into the world.....When giganti forces of destruction were holding thei orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unkn own to fame, ...face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Sunday After Easter 11th April, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Hymns 125, 131, 309, 135, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Anthem—Walmisley in C. Hymns 136, 298, 138. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p-m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oemarkhadi.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 6-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Carel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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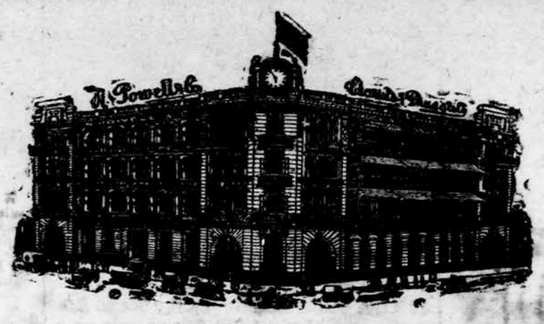

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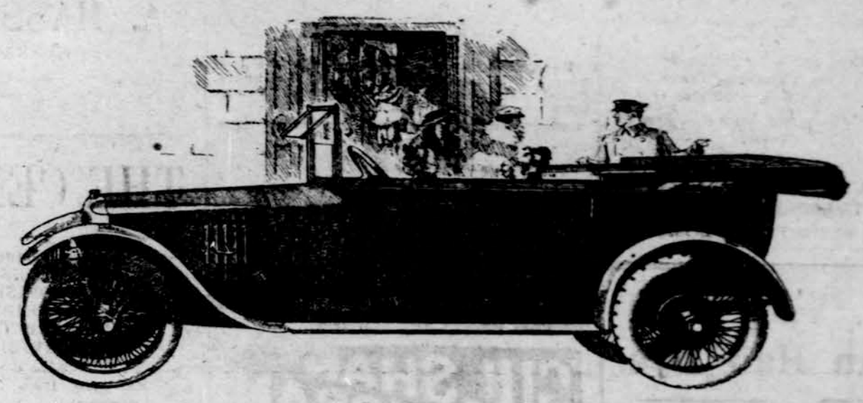

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